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ESTABLISHED EIGHTEEN
HUNDRED ^{AND} SEVENTY SIX

SEEDS

WHEELER ^{AND} COMPANY
MIDDLE AND GOLD STREETS
BRIDGEPORT= CONN.

Sterlingworth Brand Insecticides and Fungicides



Ar-Bo kills eating insects and prevents fungus diseases on all fruits and vegetables. Combines Bordeaux, Arsenate of Lead and Paris Green in one spray. The best spray for Potatoes made. Sticks long, kills quickly. Price: 1 lb. 40c., 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$3.00, 50 lbs. \$13.00, 100 lbs. \$22.00.

Anti-Crow Corn Oil (Sterlingworth)

is for keeping crows and blackbirds from pulling newly planted Corn. Can be used on Corn to be planted with a seeder. Price: 1 pt. 30c., 1 qt. 50c., 1 gal. \$1.50 each.



Bordeaux Mixture (Sterlingworth)

Prevents or controls scab, late spot and sooty mold of Apple, anthracnose of the Bean, Blackberry, Raspberry and Grape, leaf spot of the Beet and checks the ravages of the flea beetle, the various rusts, leaf blights of Currant and Gooseberry, Celery and Pear blight, downy mildew of the Cucumber, Melon and Squash, Potato blight, black knot of the Plum, Peach-leaf curl, shot-hole fungus. Combined with an insecticide, it controls Apple maggot or railroad worms, bud moth, canker worms, codling moth, Plum curculio, Asparagus beetle, Cabbage worms, slugs, Currant worms, striped Cucumber beetle, Squash bug, flea beetle, Rose bug, Potato bug, etc., etc.; 1 gallon makes from 20 to 50 gallons ready to use by adding water. Price: 1 qt. 40c., 1 gal. \$1.25, 5-gal. kegs \$5.25, 10-gal. kegs \$9.00.



Bordeaux, Dry. A standard mixture for accomplishing what Bordeaux Mixture above does, except it is in dry form for dusting or mixing with water. Price: 1 lb. 35c., 5 lbs. \$1.65 each.

Borer Oil (Sterlingworth). For killing tree borers inside by squirting it into the holes made by them in the trees. Price: pts. 30c., qts. 50c.



Cut Worm Killer (Sterlingworth). A fibrous preparation having an odor enticing to the cut worms, for strewing near plants to be protected. Excellent to protect Tomatoes, Cabbages, etc. One pound takes care of 175 hills. Price: 1 lb. 35c., 5 lbs. \$1.25 each, 25 lbs. \$5.00, 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Hellebore (Sterlingworth). Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sprinkler box, 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c., 1 lb. 65c.

He-Bo (Sterlingworth). Very useful for eating insects on Currant, Cabbages, Gooseberries, Grapes, etc., where a poison milder than Paris Green, or straight arsenate of lead is desired. Better than Hellebore and cheaper. Sticks well. Kills quickly. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in sifter box 25c., 1 lb. 40c., 10 lbs. \$3.50.



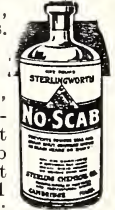
Kerosene Emulsion (Sterlingworth)

Prepared with Whale Oil Soap after the most approved formula—ready for use by adding 25 to 50 parts of water to one of the Emulsion. A valuable remedy against scale and all soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, leaf aphids, woolly aphids, thrips, Celery aphids, Squash bug, leaf hopper, mealy bug, Cabbage worms, etc. Price: 1 pt. 30c., 1 qt. 50c., 1 gal. \$1.25, 5 gals. \$5.00 each, 10 gals. (jks.) \$8.50.



Sterlingworth Lime and Sulphur Wash.

A concentrated lime and sulphur solution without sediment. The most widely recommended and considered by many the most effective remedy against San José scale, also for certain fungus diseases. Used by adding 10 to 40 gallons of water to each gallon of wash. Price: 1 qt. 30c., 1 gal. 80c., 5 gals. (jks.) \$3.00, 10 gals. (jks.) \$4.50.



No-Scab (Sterlingworth)

A formalin-formaldehyde combination. For treating Potato and grain seed to protect crops from blight, rust, rot and scab smut. Never plant Potatoes without treating seed with No-Scab. Use 1 part to 15 gallons of water. Price: 8 oz. bottle 50c.



Plant Tablets (Sterlingworth)

Make beautiful, strong, luxuriant, blooming plants. Good for ferns. Very concentrated, wonderful in results. Used by dissolving in water. Try a box. Price: 10c, 25c. and 50c. per package.

Weed Killer (Sterlingworth)

A powerful weed killer for use on walks, drives, tennis courts, golf links, cemeteries. A dry powder to be dissolved in water. Destroys all kinds of weeds, grass, (in-

cluding milk weed and witch grass), Briars, Burdock, Dandelions, Daisies, Thistles, Poison Ivy and other objectionable vegetable growths. Applied with ordinary watering can. One gallon covers three to four square yards. Price: 1-lb. packages, makes 5 to 10 gallons, 50c.; 5-lb. cans, \$2.00 each.



Sterlingworth Whale Oil Soap with Tobacco.

It is different in strength, different in efficiency and more desirable in many ways than Fish Oil Soap, generally sold for agricultural uses, for it possesses all the valuable features of Whale Oil Soap and the additional insecticide values of tobacco.



It can be used for any purpose for which Whale Oil Soap is used, with doubly satisfactory results. Most effective, reliable and cheap remedy for destroying all sucking insects. Price: 1-lb. box, 30c.; 5-lb. box, \$1.25; 10-lb. box, \$2.40 each.

IMPORTANT

Prices on Seeds Listed in this Catalogue

(Subject to Change without Notice)

FEBRUARY 20th, 1926

	PT.	QT.	PECK		PT.	QT.	PECK
Beans, Dwarf Wax	30	60	3.50	Pole Limas	30	60	3.75
Beans, Dwarf Green Pod	30	60	3.50	Running Beans	30	60	4.00
Field Beans	20	35	2.25	Sweet Corn	25	45	3.00
Bush Limas	30	60	3.75	Peas	30	55	3.00
	PKT.	OZ.	¼LB.		PKT.	OZ.	¼LB.
Artichoke	10	50	1.75	Lettuce	10	20	50
Asparagus—Martha				Leek	10	20	60
Washington	10	25	90	Melon, Musk	10	15	40
Asparagus, all others	10	15	35	Melon, Water	10	15	40
Brussels Sprouts	10	30	1.00	Mustard	10	15	40
Broccoli	10	50	1.75	Okra	10	15	40
Beets	10	15	40	Onion	10	50	1.75
Beet, Mangles		10		Pepper	10	40	1.50
Cabbage	10	40	1.25	Pumpkin	10	15	35
Cauliflower	20	2.00	7.00	Parsley	10	15	35
Chicory	10	25	60	Parsnips	10	15	35
Carrott	10	15	40	Pop Corn	PER LB. 20		
Corn Salad	10	15	40	Rhubarb	10	20	75
Cress, Pepper Grass	10	25	40	Radish	10	15	35
Cress, True Water	10	40	1.50	Salsify	10	20	60
Celery, G. S. Blanching..	10	75	2.00	Spinach	10	15	25
Celery, all others	10	35	1.00	Sorrel	10	20	75
Celeriac	10	25	65	Squash	10	20	50
Cucumber	10	20	45	Tomato	10	35	1.25
Dandelion	10	50	1.75	Tobacco	10	35	1.25
Egg Plant	10	50	1.75	Turnip	10	15	30
Endive	10	25	60	Turnip, Ruta Baga	10	15	30
Kale	10	25	60	Herbs, all kinds	10		
Kohlrabi	10	25	60				

WHEELER and COMPANY

SEED HOUSE

MIDDLE and GOLD STS., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



E take great pleasure in presenting our new Catalogue of Farm and Garden Seeds. For many years we have been extensively engaged in handling this kind of stock, and the *advantages of our long and hard-earned experience we cheerfully share with our patrons new and old.*

It is not for a moment presumed that ours is the only good seed in the market but it is believed to be as good as the best; as pure, as fresh, of as high a grade, *and as true to name as any.*

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

These apply to the climate of Connecticut and vicinity. For more northern and southern localities the necessary changes in time of sowing, etc., will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

ORDERS

Orders should be written on a blank sheet separate from letter, *preferably in ink*, and, to receive prompt attention, should be directed to the firm and not to individuals. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a remittance in the form of a Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Check or Bank Bills.

PRICES

The prices quoted are net, and do NOT include free transit.

SEEDS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS

If wanted by mail in the United States, add postage according to zone rate as per table at foot, and 12 cents per pound in Canada.

PARCEL-POST ZONE RATES

Within the United States

Zone	Within	Additional	
		1st lb. or or fraction	lb. or fraction
1st...	50 miles of Bridgeport, Conn.	5c.	1c.
2d...	50 to 150 miles of Bridgeport, Conn.	5c.	1c.
3d...	150 to 300 miles of Bridgeport, Conn.	6c.	2c.
4th...	300 to 600 miles of Bridgeport, Conn.	7c.	4c.
5th...	600 to 1000 miles of Bridgeport, Conn.	8c.	6c.
6th...	1000 to 1400 miles of Bridgeport, Conn.	9c.	8c.
7th...	1400 to 1800 miles of Bridgeport, Conn.	11c.	10c.
8th...	1800 and over miles of Bridgeport, Conn.	12c.	12c.

Maximum weight, 50 lbs. to 1st and 2d zones, and 20 lbs. from the 3d zone upward.

NAME, ADDRESS, ETC.

We beg our correspondents to give us *on each order the correct name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer—**mail, express or freight**, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we ourselves shall of course choose the most advantageous and convenient means.

WARRANTIES

Seeds of best quality will sometimes fail through improper treatment. Thus, a small seed may be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. *More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used.*

Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing.

The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too small a portion. The proper amount is that which a well drained soil will naturally hold.

Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil.

We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded Wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc.

WHEELER & CO. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

WHEELER & CO.

207 to 213 Middle St., and 71 to 73 Gold St., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Pratts.

ANIMAL AND POULTRY REGULATOR AND REMEDIES

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR



This is the original Poultry Regulator of America, in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

It is a guaranteed egg producer, and when regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It is a perfect digestive and tonic and will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness, egg eating. It also greatly improves turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—insuring

quick, healthy growth.

100-lb. bags, \$10.00; 25-lb. pails at \$3.00; 60c. pkgs., weight 5 lbs.; 30c. pkgs., weight 26 oz.

PRATTS POULTRY DISINFECT- ANT and LICE KILLER



If poultry keepers would regularly spray the chicken houses, roosts, dropping boards and utensils with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant, most all their troubles would vanish. This great disinfectant is a real wonder-worker in the poultry yard. Put up in 1-qt. 60c.; and 1-gal. cans \$1.75.



PRATTS ROUP REMEDY (Pills or Powder)

is a scientific preparation **guaranteed** to prevent and cure roup, colds, cancer, catarrh and diphtheria.

In severe cases individual treatment with the **Pills** is the only sure method. For mild cases and as a preventive, crush the pills or use the powdered form, and mix in the drinking water. Sold in 30c., 60c. and \$1.20 boxes.

PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR



This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. It keeps horses well and strong, improves their wind, and makes their coat sleek and glossy.

Cows give more and richer milk, the percentage of butter fat being increased; and their calves are strong and healthy. Steers fatten in half the time.

Hogs are raised and fattened quickly and kept free from disease.

Sheep are kept healthy, and their meat and wool improved by its use. Test it on our guarantee to do the work or money refunded.

25-lb. pails, \$4.00, are popular with our customers; also in 50- and 100-lb. sacks and small packages.

PRATTS BUTTERMILK BABY CHICK FOOD

This is one of the greatest money savers and greatest chick savers ever placed on the market. Every man, woman or child who raises little chicks, turkey, ducks and geese should try at least one package of Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. It is a scientific food ration to be fed for the first three weeks. If you want *real success* with your hatcheries, if you want to save all the baby chicks, if you want them to grow fast—get Pratts Buttermilk

Baby Chick Food on our recommendation for your first trial, after that you will never be without it. Put up in 2½-lb., 5¼-lb. packages, also 14-lb., 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags.



PRATTS LICE KILLER (Powdered Form)

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens, and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice, and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant, for all poultry houses, barns, stables, and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing. 30c. and 60c.



PRATTS WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY

This remedy will positively save many dollars' worth of little chicks to poultry raisers. It has taken us nearly three years to find a remedy for White Diarrhoea and we are so sure that we have it in this article that we authorize our dealers throughout the world to refund the purchase price in case it fails. Extra large box, 60c; small size, 30c.



PRATTS HEALING OINTMENT (For Man and Beast)

This is a humane preparation for the quick cure of all sores, cuts, scratches, grease wounds, burns, scalds, corns, harness and saddle galls, barb-wire fence cuts, itching, eczema and eruptions. Heals naturally, permanently and leaves no dangerous scabs.

Excellent for human use too. Extra large box, 60c.; small size, 30c.



A Guaranteed Remedy for practically every Stock and Poultry Ailment

GENERAL LIST OF SELECT VEGETABLE SEEDS

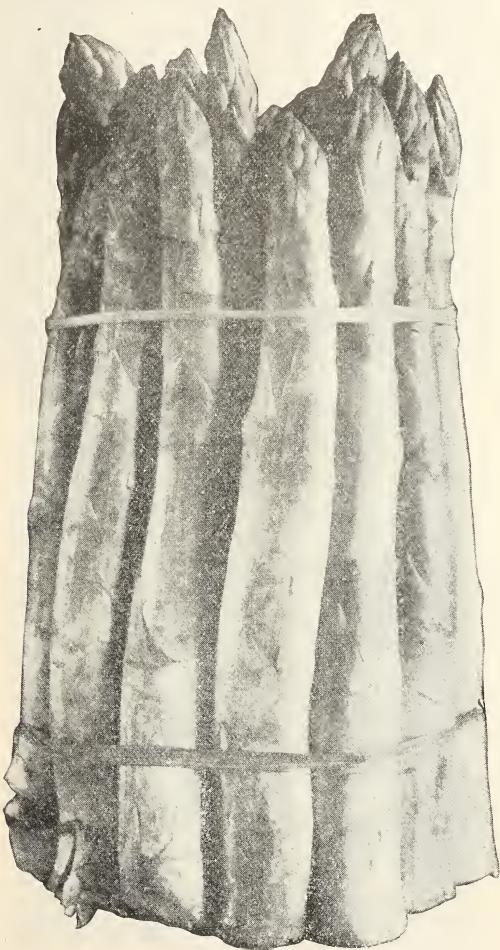
Our Vegetable Seed Department embraces all the varieties necessary for first-class crops. The list has been carefully selected and prepared, and the descriptions are taken from actual experience and observation. The cultural directions will be found very helpful, and are based upon common sense methods.

ARTICHOKE

For Prices, See Insert

Culture.—Sow the seeds in April and May, transplanting into rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the row, in deep, sandy loam, made rich with an abundance of well-rotted manure. It matures the second year, although it may be treated as an annual by sowing in a hotbed in February and transplanting in May.

French Globe. The old reliable standard and the best of its class.



Asparagus Columbian Mammoth White

ASPARAGUS

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Sow in April or May in good, rich soil in rows about 1 foot apart, thinning out to 3 or 4 inches in the rows. Manure plentifully, keeping down all weeds, and allow the first growth to run to foliage, without cutting the first year. In the Fall, after cutting off the tops, give a good dressing of coarse manure, to be worked in the following Spring. Do not cut too closely, as the roots need foliage during the year on which to strengthen. Large Asparagus can easily be had by liberal feeding. If the soil is clayey, add sand and sifted coal ashes. Plenty of water and plenty of manure are sure to give good results.

Barr's Mammoth. Very large and prolific, with tender stalks of light color.

Columbian Mammoth White. Pure white and very large.

Argenteuil. Very popular in France, and extensively grown for the Paris market. The stalks grow to a mammoth size, sometimes weighing as much as 4 ounces each. We supply French grown seed.

BEANS

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Sow early in May in a warm, dry, sheltered place, in drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches apart, placing the beans 3 inches apart. Good hoeing will keep down weeds, and sowing every two weeks will insure a succession. Pole Beans and Lima Beans, either Dwarf or Pole, will do better if not planted until all danger from frost is past, and plant Pole Beans in hills 3 feet apart each way. Set a pole 8 to 10 feet long in the center of the hill, and plant four or five beans to the hill. One quart of Bush Beans will plant 100 feet of drill, and one quart of Pole Beans will plant 150 hills.

Dwarf or Bush, Wax Pod or Butter Beans

Currie's Rust-proof. Long, flat and straight; waxy white, with oblong black beans.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Very early, with large vines, bearing immense crops of long, straight, beautiful white waxy pods. Size and color make this a profitable variety for market gardeners.

Improved Golden Wax. One of the earliest of all. Splendid round, yellow pods; very prolific and hardy.

Hodson Wax. This distinct new type of Bean is remarkable for its great size of plant and pod and wonderful productiveness. It will outyield any other Bush Bean two to one on a given area. The strong, sturdy plants often attain dimensions 2½ feet in height, and bear great quantities of long, meaty pods, measuring 7 to 8 inches in length and of a waxy cream-yellow color. The ample foliage sheltering the pods from the hot sun renders them exceptionally tender, brittle, and if picked before too old, they are stringless, free from fibre and of fine table quality.

DWARF, or BUSH BEANS—Continued

Kennedy's Rustless Golden Wax. Pods medium in length, straight, oval, flat, medium, yellow, very brittle and stringless.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. Long, slender, straight, handsome pods, shaped very much like a pencil. Grows a taller, stronger and more vigorous bush than the Improved Black Wax.

Davis White Kidney Wax. Pods remarkably long, flat, straight and of a handsome waxy white color, enormously productive.

Dwarf, or Bush Green-Podded Beans

Improved Extra-Early Valentine. A round-podded variety of splendid flavor.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Very early, with full, flat, green pods; very valuable as a market Bean.

Dwarf Horticultural. A late Bean, but very productive; full, large and fleshy.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Pods long, round, fleshy, quite stringless, of best quality, produced in great abundance; tender and fit for use a long time. Is ready for use a week earlier than Red Valentine and similar sorts.

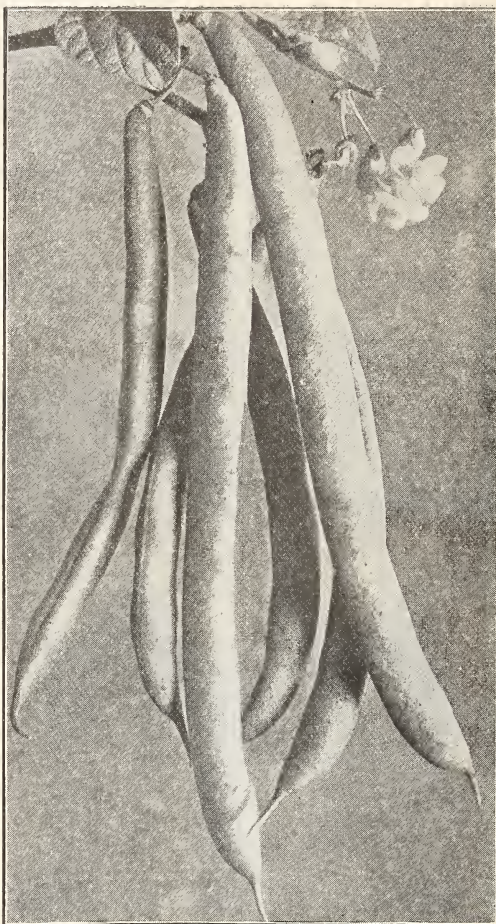
Refugee, or Thousand-to-One. A round-podded medium to late variety, splendid in flavor and very tender; much used for pickling.

Bountiful. Pods uniform in size, very long, flat light green, brittle, of good quality. Rapidly gaining in popularity and largely replacing Long Yellow Six Weeks, to which it is superior, being earlier and having larger, straighter pods.

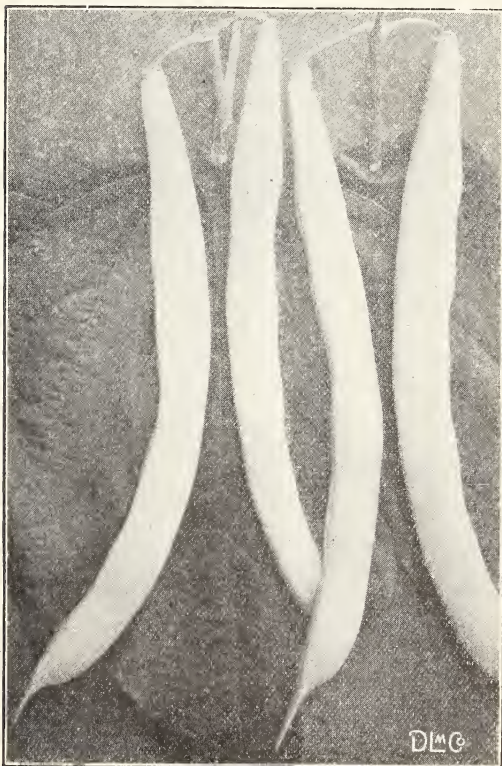
Marrow. A valuable kind for use either shelled or in the pod, green or dried.

Marrow Pea. A most popular Bean for baking; good size, prolific, and of excellent flavor.

Red Kidney. A very productive and rich field Bean.



Bountiful Bean



Hodson Wax Beans—See page 3

Pole, or Running Beans

Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder. Considered by many the best green Pole Bean in the market. Very early and immensely productive, the pods hanging in large clusters. Though large, it is very tender.

Golden Carmine Horticultural. This new variety is a very strong grower, bearing a profusion of large, fleshy, golden yellow pods 6 to 8 inches long, which as they become older are brightly marked with rich carmine flakes and stripes. It will furnish a large supply of delicious shell beans to use in the green state during the Summer or dried for Winter.

Dutch Case-Knife. Long, green, flat pods, of excellent quality. Equally good snapped or shelled.

Mont d'Or, or Golden Cluster. Beautiful yellow, waxy pods; very early and productive.

Scarlet Runner. One of the handsomest Beans grown. The vine is full of bright scarlet flowers all Summer, and the beans are of fine quality. Exceedingly hardy and productive. Seeds lilac, mottled with black. Good either snapped or shelled.

Lazy Wife. Splendid long, green pods, with white beans. A late variety. Prolific.

White Dutch Runner. Very much like the Scarlet, except in color of flowers. Long, meaty and tender pods, with white seeds.

Dwarf, or Bush Limas

Burpee's Bush. Although the bush grows only 18 to 20 inches in height, the beans are as large as the Pole Limas, and of a peculiarly delicate flavor. It is very prolific. Pods are long and flat, and are well filled with large, meaty beans. A splendid variety for drying. Of much larger size than the Henderson Bush, it is not quite so early, and the pods contain as many beans as the Pole Limas.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. Has been proved the acme of perfection in both plant and product. The former vigorous and upright, branching well and carrying the pods out somewhat from the center, admitting full development, which is evidenced by specimens bearing five or six beans. It is the finest type of the true large Bush Lima.

Fordhook Bush Lima. A new bean that has gained distinction by its great proportion of pods set, in comparison with the amount of vine and foliage. The fruitage is well toward the center of the plant, an abundance of well-filled pods. The shell beans are so much larger and thicker than all other varieties of its class that the aggregate yield is much larger. The flavor is unsurpassed.

Pole Limas

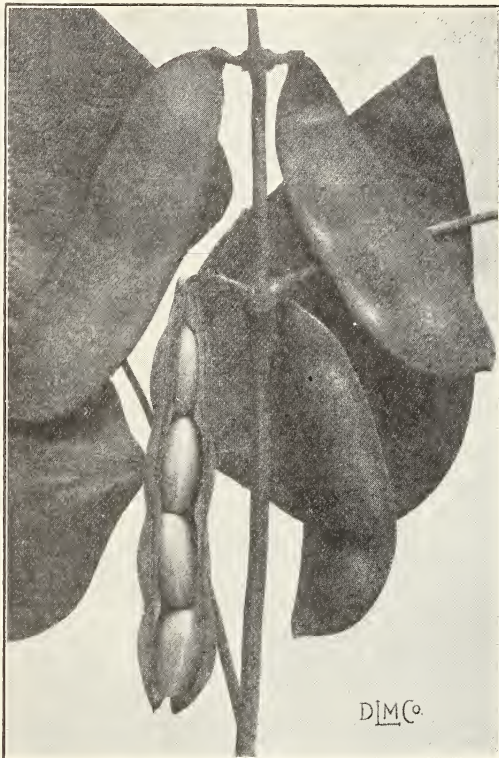
Large White Selected Seed. One of the most extensively grown of all the Limas, as it is very tender and delicious. Most valuable for market or home use. Beans are of a flat kidney shape.

Early Siebert. The earliest large Lima; vines are hardy and productive.

Dreer's Improved. One of the earliest of the Pole Limas. Thick and round; the beans are heavy and solid, and of delicious flavor; productive.

Early Jersey. A trifle smaller than the Large White, but of finer flavor. It is very early, often being the first in the market. Its prolific bearing, vigorous growth, fine quality, and extreme earliness commend it to all.

King of the Garden. Of immense size and splendid quality. The large pods often contain six or seven large, white beans; very prolific; hardy and vigorous variety.



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

For Prices, See Insert.

One of the least appreciated of our vegetable world is this excellent vegetable, as it is equal in every respect to the tenderest Cauliflower, and very much like it in flavor. It is perfectly hardy, and much more easy to keep over Winter than Cabbage. The crisp, tender, little heads fairly melt in the mouth when properly cooked; the latter is a fine art.

Culture.—Follow the same general methods as those recommended for Cauliflower.

Tall French. Plant is taller than others, and sprouts larger. Quality good and of delicious flavor.

Improved Dwarf. Somewhat smaller than above, and quality as high. Very tender and a good keeper.

BORECOLE. See Kale

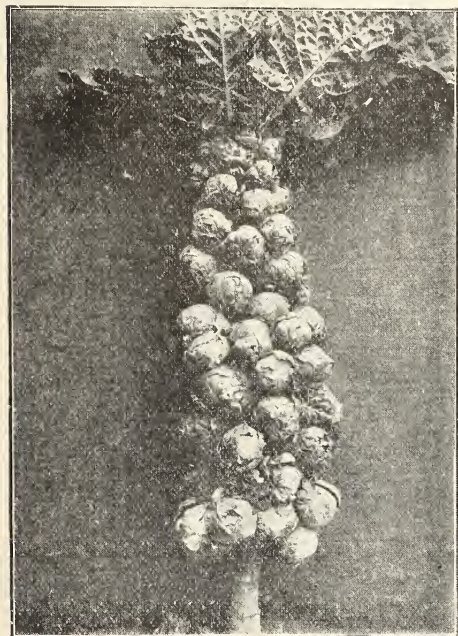
BROCCOLI

For Prices, See Insert.

As soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, sow the early sorts in shallow drills 3 inches apart. When about 4 inches high transplant 2 feet apart each way, and give same cultivation and care as Cabbage.

Early White. The earliest of all. Good, solid heads, tender and of exquisite flavor.

Early Purple Cape. Recommended as being the best variety, especially for the Northern States.



Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts

BEETS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Soil which is rather light and thoroughly manured is best suited to Beets, the seed of which should be planted as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 12 to 15 inches apart. For a succession, sow every two weeks to July 1. Thin out young shoots, leaving 4 to 6 inches between plants.

Columbia. Deep blood red in color and perfectly round, with smooth skin. Of particularly fine quality and very early. A good market variety.

Egyptian. A standard early sort, coming into market among the first. Roots are flat and round, of good size, and the smallness of the foliage permits close planting and large crops. Rich, deep crimson; of excellent flavor and tender.

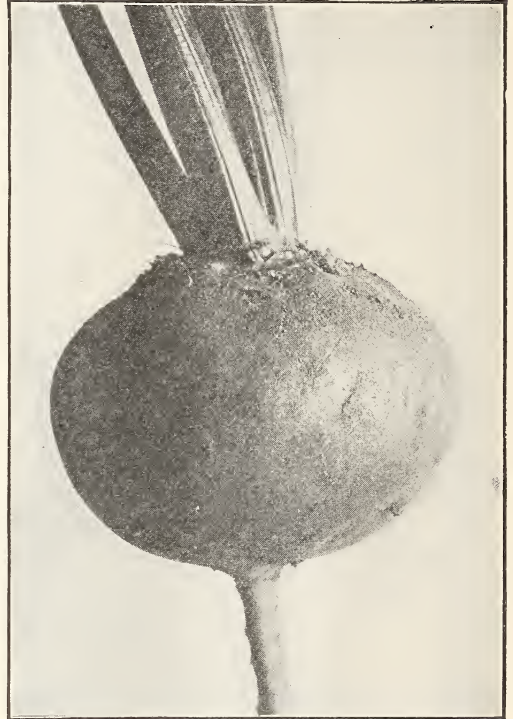
Dirigo. Very early; tops small; roots of uniform fine Turnip shape and rich, deep color; fine grained, sweet.

Crosby's Egyptian. One of the old standards. Extra early and very prolific. Round in shape and of a rich, dark red.

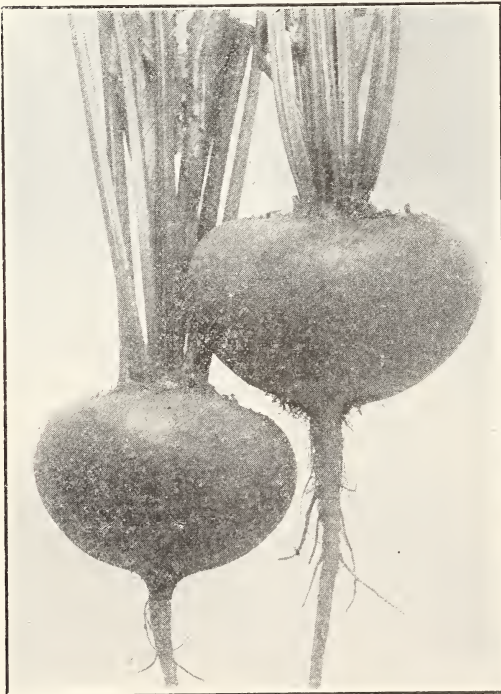
Eclipse. One of the best of the early varieties; of uniform globular shape. Of a bright, glossy red, with a fine grain and splendid flavor.

Electric. The Electric is the finest extra early Beet grown, coming in with the small, flat Egyptian, but Electric is much larger and of almost globular form. It is uniform in shape and size, with smooth, dark red skin. The leaves are small and grow compactly on the root. The flesh is fine grained and tender, and of delicious flavor; color rich red, ringed with dark crimson. The roots remain in fine condition a long time after maturity. We highly recommend our Electric as the best extra early table Beet.

Edmand's Blood Turnip. One of the very early sorts, with small tops and short, red foliage. Round and very smooth; of a rich, deep, dark red; dark red flesh; very sweet and tender.



Eclipse Beet



Crosby's Egyptian Beets

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip. An improvement upon the old Early Blood, which it has superseded. Deep, rich, blood red color, and of excellent form and flavor. Extra good market variety.

Detroit Dark Red. Form globular or ovoid, smooth roots, with small tops; skin blood red; flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade; tender and sweet.

Bassano. An early, handsome Beet of light color. Very prolific and vigorous.

Half-Long Blood. Not so long as the variety following, but of exquisite flavor and very tender.

Long Smooth Blood. One of the latest and a good keeper. Splendid for market on account of its size and extra fine quality. Beautiful, rich red, with red flesh; extremely tender and of splendid flavor.

Silver, or Swiss Chard. The middle of the leaf cooked and served like Asparagus, makes a splendid dish. Balance of leaf can be used like Spinach.

Swiss Chard, Giant Lucullus. The leaves of Swiss Chard are used as greens, cooked in the same manner as Spinach, and the large ribs are prepared like Asparagus, in which manner they are delicious. "Giant Lucullus" is the largest and best variety of Swiss Chard.



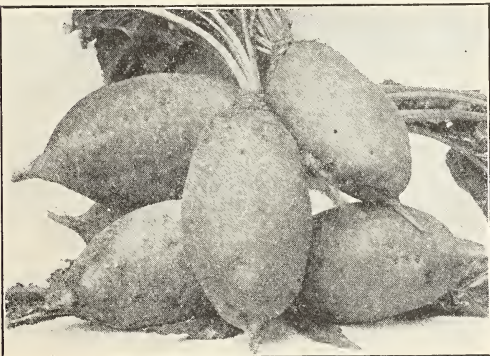
Red Globe Mangel Wurzel

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL WURZELS

Sow 6 pounds to the acre.

For Prices, See Insert.

Much interest is being manifested in various parts of the country in the raising of Sugar Beets, some portions being particularly suited to this vegetable. In those portions no more profitable crop can be grown, for there is always a splendid market for them, as we raise but a very slight proportion of the immense amount used each year by the sugar refiners. Millions of pounds of beet sugar are imported each year, and the demand is constantly increasing. The Mangels are among the most valuable crops for Winter feeding of stock.



Golden Tankard Mangels

Culture.—Sow in May or June, in very deeply worked soil, plentifully enriched with fertilizers, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin to 8 inches in the rows. When plants are 3 to 4 inches high, work in about 200 pounds of good fertilizer, 200 pounds of bonemeal, and 400 pounds of salt per acre. Dig the crop at first frost, and pile the Mangels in heaps 6 feet high, and cover well with straw or cornstalks, over which spread a light layer of earth. With a little care the Beets can be kept in perfect condition all Winter.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel. One of the largest, growing to an immense size. Tender, sweet and productive.

Red Globe Mangel. Very much like the above, but of a bright red color. Extremely productive and a good keeper.

Golden Tankard Mangel. A bright yellow sort, very sweet and exceedingly productive. A good milk producer.

White French Sugar. Of very large size, and of a good, clear white. Produces an immense amount of sugar and is a good keeper. Much relished by stock.

Giant Yellow Intermediate. Entirely distinct; color bright yellow; roots oval shaped, growing two-thirds above ground.

CAULIFLOWER

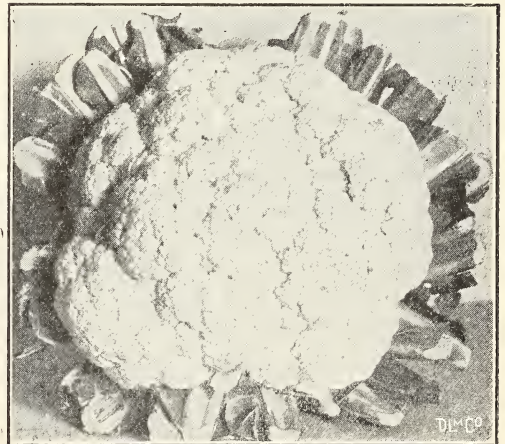
One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Follow the same general directions as given at the head of the Cabbage list, except that extra manuring and watering will tend to increase the crop very materially. Their chief enemy is the Cauliflower maggot, which may be destroyed by an application of a solution of 1 ounce of sulphuret of potassium to 1 gallon of water, pouring a very small quantity of the liquid against the stalk just above the ground.

Henderson's Early Snowball. Claimed by the introducers to be "superior to all others, and a standard everywhere for quality." Always sure to head, forming a perfect "snowball," averaging 9 inches in diameter; very early and close growing. Its compact habit makes it particularly valuable for forcing under glass, on account of its dwarf growth and shortness of outer leaves. Of delicious flavor and exceedingly tender.

Extra Early Erfurt. A very early sort, with good, compact, pure white heads; good for forcing; dwarf in growth and very tender and sweet.



Henderson's Early Snowball Cauliflower



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

CABBAGE

Sow 1 ounce for 3,000 to 4,000 plants, 4 ounces for 1 acre.

For Prices, See Insert

Culture.—Good drainage, plenty of manure on good, heavy loam and steady cultivation, as long as it is possible to work between the rows—are the prerequisites to a good crop of Cabbage, either early or late. For the early sorts sow seed in the Fall, and when the plants are a month old transplant to coldframes, setting them down to the first leaves. As soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, transplant again to rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row, according to size. For the late varieties, sow in May, and set out the plants in July. The worst enemy is the green worm, which may be destroyed by sprinkling with a whisk broom dipped into a solution consisting of 1 ounce of saltpeter to 12 quarts of water. Fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust will destroy the Turnip-flea, which is apt to attack the young plants.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

Jersey Wakefield. Considered by many the best of all the first early sorts and the standard by which the others are judged. Heads grow to a blunt point, and are large, heavy and solid. Very few outside leaves. One of the oldest varieties grown.

Charleston Wakefield. Without doubt the largest early Cabbage in the market. A pure "Wakefield" in shape, it is very much larger than the standard Jersey. It combines with its extra size all the good points of the old variety, and ripens within a day or two as soon.

Copenhagen Market Cabbage. This excellent variety from Denmark will command the attention of those who grow for early market, as well as the private growers who desire an extra early, round-headed Cabbage which can be depended upon for making large, solid heads at an early season. The heads are grown upon a remarkably short stem, are solid and large in size, weighing 10 to 12 pounds, light green leaves, and of good quality. It is the largest of the early round-headed varieties, and its habit of growth allows of its being planted close together in the field or garden, and it matures so uniformly that the entire crop is ready for cutting at one time.

Early York. A small kind, but with a good, solid, round, slightly heart-shaped head. Very early, tender and of good flavor.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

All Seasons. As a second early Cabbage, this is considered one of the best, as it is a true, sure header, and grows to an extremely large size. Heads firm and solid, and of splendid flavor.

Henderson's Succession. Recommended by the introducers as "the grandest Cabbage in existence." It is of immense size, with full, solid heads. Equally valuable to the market gardener or private planter, as it does well at all seasons.

Burpee's All-Head Early. This variety is noted for its scarcity of outer leaves, the head forming a full, round, flattened, solid ball of the Flat Dutch type. Very sweet flavored and of good color. A splendid keeper and very valuable for market gardeners.

Early Winnigstadt. A standard second early sort, of distinct shape. Ripens about three weeks later than the early kinds, and is noted for the firmness and solidity of its heads. A good keeper and of splendid flavor.

Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine variety, with extra large, round, flat heads, weighing, at times, 10 to 12 pounds. A sure header and good for forcing.

Henderson's Early Summer. Almost twice the size of Jersey Wakefield, and one of the extra good second early sorts. Good, solid, round heads, with few outside leaves. A sure header and good keeper.

CABBAGE—Continued

Late, or Winter Varieties

Autumn King. A royal, big, solid Cabbage of a beautiful shade of dark green and creamy white; crisp interior, with such small outer leaves that the plants can be placed close together, thus yielding greater results to the acre than most other varieties. Some seedsmen list it under the name of "World Beater." Its peculiarly crimped leaves add much to its beauty and make it distinctive in character. One of the best Winter keepers.

Surehead. Large, solid heads that never fail to form. A splendid Winter variety.

Marblehead Mammoth. One of the largest of the "Drumheads" grown. Needs plenty of room, as the heads have been known to weigh 60 pounds.

Premium Flat Dutch. A standard variety which ripens among the earliest of the Winter Cabbages; splendid flavor and very tender.

Danish Ball-Head. Ready to use 120 days after sowing. The best keeping of all Winter sorts, the heads being rounder and more solid than those of any other known Cabbage. Shiploads of this variety are annually sent to the United States from Holland and Denmark.

Premium Late Drumhead. A standard late Cabbage; full, firm, solid, round heads, immense size, splendid flavor; good keeper; excellent market variety.

Stonemason Drumhead. Beautiful, large, round heads of great solidity and compactness, which keep well over Winter; flavor excellent and quality extra fine.

Chinese Cabbage

Chinese Improved, or Pe-Tsai. The strain we offer resembles when well grown, Cos Lettuce rather than Cabbage. It is often called Celery Cabbage on the market. The leaves when young are crimped, of light green color and appear like smooth-leaved mustard with much broader and heavier midribs. The plant as it matures becomes more upright and forms heads much like Cos Lettuce. The inner leaves blanch an attractive light yellow or creamy white with very white midribs. It is of distinctive flavor, very mild and pleasant. It is served as a salad like Lettuce or cooked like Asparagus. Sow in this latitude after July 1st at the same time as Turnips. Early plantings of Pe-Tsai run quickly to seed in hot weather. Sow in drills 14 to 20 inches apart and thin two or three times, or if grown for the market start in boxes and transplant like late Cabbage.



Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage



Chinese Improved, or Pe-Tsai

Red Cabbage

Red Erfurt. The earliest deep red variety; heads hard, of medium size.

Mammoth Rock Red. A very large red variety of the Drumhead shape, weighing sometimes 12 pounds each; late in season and a good keeper; tender and delicious.

Savoy Cabbage

Premium Drumhead. A splendid, sweet, tender and crisp variety, much grown for private use; has beautifully curled leaves and is a great favorite.

Early Dwarf. The earliest of all Savoy, with small heads of rich flavor, and very firm and tender.

CHICORY

One ounce to 100 feet of drill.
For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Sow the early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 10 to 15 inches apart, and thin out 5 or 7 inches in the rows, according to size. Light, sandy loam, made rich with manure and deep and frequent hoeing, will insure a good crop. For main crop, sow 2 pounds of seed to the acre.

Large-rooted Magdeburg. The roots of this variety constitute the Chicory used as a substitute for or to mix with coffee.

Witloof Chicory, French Endive. During the Winter this vegetable is sold by dealers in fancy fruits and vegetables as French Endive. Seed should be sown in June, in drills 10 inches apart; allow plants to grow until November, when they should be taken up, trimmed to 1½ inches from the neck, leaving about 8 inches, then planted upright, 1½ inches apart, in trench 16 inches deep. Fill trench with good soil, and for quick growth cover with manure. In about four weeks it will be ready for use and is eaten either raw or cooked.

CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Sow the early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 10 to 15 inches apart, and thin out 5 to 7 inches in the rows, according to size. Light, sandy loam, made rich with manure and deep and frequent hoeing, will insure a good crop.

Long Orange Improved. For garden or field culture this variety is one of the best, growing to 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter. For feeding milch cows, it is very valuable, as it increases the flow of milk and imparts to butter a rich golden color.

Danvers Half-Long. A good-sized, handsome cylinder of a rich, dark orange, very smooth and close grained, with little core. Good for all kinds of soil and valuable for either garden or field culture.

Ox-Heart, or Guerande. A good variety on soils too hard and stiff for the longer growing sorts. Nearly oval in shape, and of extra fine quality.

Early Scarlet Horn. Small, but of high quality. A favorite very early variety, much sold in market.

Half-Long Nantes. An improvement on the above; very tender and of exquisite flavor. Much used for soups.

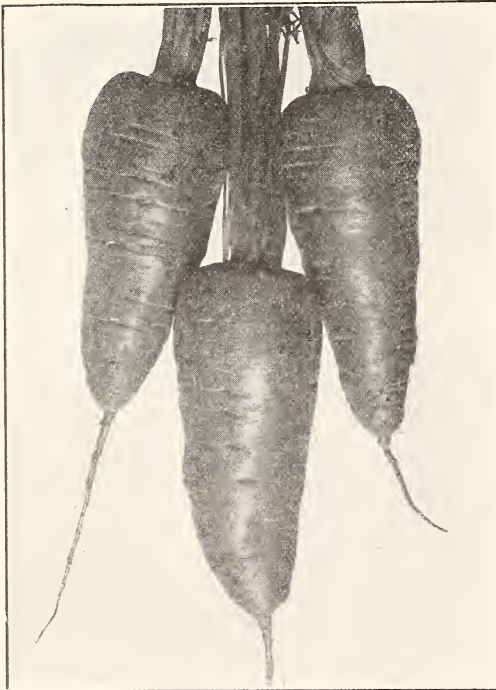
CORN SALAD. Fetticus

Three ounces to 100 feet of drill.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—As soon as Spring opens, sow in rows 1 foot apart. It will be ready for cutting in six or eight weeks. For extra-early use sow in September and cover well with litter, wintering like Spinach.

Large-Seeded. A good variety for home or market and makes a delicious salad, or can be cooked like Spinach.



Early Scarlet Horn Carrots



Danvers Half-Long Carrots

CRESS. Pepper Grass

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Easily grown during Winter on the greenhouse bench, in frames, pots or boxes and splendid for salad, garnishing, or as an addition to Winter Lettuce. Sow seed very thickly in rows 3 to 6 inches apart under glass, or for Summer 1 foot apart in open ground. Sow often for succession, as it soon runs to seed. Water Cress requires a stream of running water, ditch or pond, in which it will grow without care, except at first keeping weeds from interfering with it.

Extra Cruled, or Peppergrass. Has pungent taste, used for garnishing.

True Water. This is a distinct variety of Cress with small, oval leaves. It thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water. A fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet, but does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. The seed is usually sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. When gathered for the market the shoots should be cut, not broken off. In Summer it is best to cut them closely, the oftener the better.

CELERY

One ounce of Celery seed will produce from 5,000 to 10,000 plants.

For Prices, See Insert.

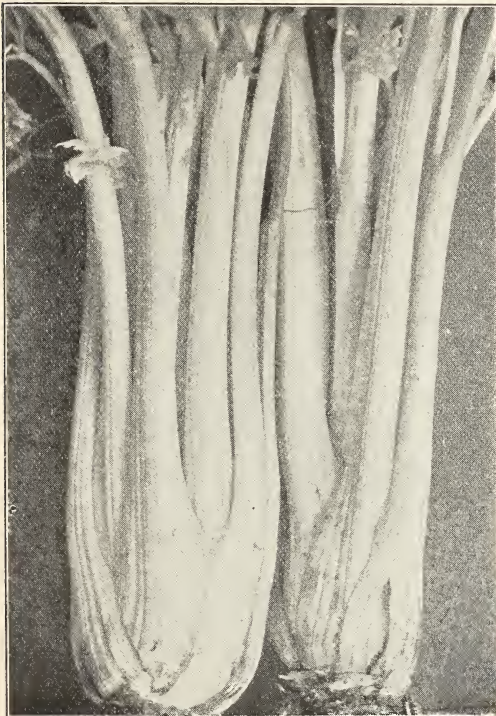
Culture.—As early as the ground can be worked, sow the seeds in drills, and keep clear of weeds until June or July, when the young plants may be transplanted into shallow trenches 3 feet apart for the dwarf kinds, and 4 to 5 feet for the large, each kind to be 6 inches apart in the rows and the soil firmly pressed against the roots. Plenty of water and persistent hoeing will be of great benefit to the young plants. About the middle of August it will be necessary to begin "earthing up," to blanch or whiten the Celery. Draw the earth well up to the plant with a hoe, and press it firmly around the young plant with the hand, so that the leaves are kept in an upright position and prevented from spreading. It will be necessary to do this two or three times in order to keep the plants thoroughly covered. After fully grown, the plants may be lifted and stored in trenches in a well-drained place in the garden, deep enough to hold the plants in sloping position. Set the plants close together, and cover with leaves or straw, and place boards on top. The plants will blanch well in a trench of this kind, and may be taken up at any time during the Winter or Spring; or they may be blanched in a cool, dry cellar with good results.

Boston Market. One of the very finest of the dwarf varieties, with dark green leaves and beautiful white stalks. Its size makes it a most convenient kind to handle, as it does not need so much earthing up as the taller varieties. The bunches are very attractive when made up for market and the stalks are solid, crisp, very tender and of delicious flavor. A very great favorite in the New England States, where it is largely grown.

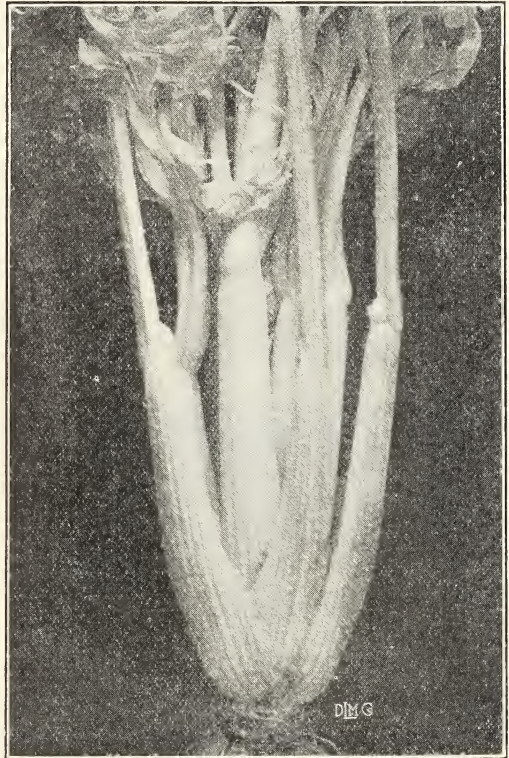
Hartwell's Perfection. One of the best large varieties, with long, solid stalks and large, golden heart.

Golden Self-Blanching. A very early variety of a beautiful golden color. Very much like White Plume in shape and size. Of exquisite flavor and very solid and tender; entirely stringless.

Winter Queen. A popular variety for Winter, of strong, robust growth. Each plant makes a large number of medium stalks, with a large heart of rich, golden yellow. It is an excellent keeper and comes out of storage firm and crisp; free from strings, brittle and of sweet flavor.



Improved White Plume Celery



Boston Market Celery

Improved White Plume. For beauty this variety exceeds all others, with its rich green and white foliage; blanches perfectly and can be kept until late in the Spring.

CELERIAC. Turnip-Rooted Celery

For Prices, See Insert.

This variety is raised for its edible roots which are largely used in soups and stews.

Erfurt Giant. The largest of all, with small foliage and smooth roots. The roots, treated like Beets, make a good salad.

Large Smooth Prague. An improved variety of Turnip-rooted Celery producing large roots of nearly globular shape and comparatively smooth surface.

CORN, SUGAR OR SWEET

One quart will plant 200 hills; 8 to 10 quarts to an acre.

For Prices, See Insert

Culture.—The richer the ground, the greater the crops of this standard product of the field or garden. Sow in hills 2 feet apart each way, five or six kernels to the hill. Keep all side shoots broken off and the ground well hoed or cultivated, piling it up around the stalks. By a judicious planting of the proper varieties, a succession of Sweet Corn can be kept up until late in the Fall.

Early Varieties

New Champion. A second-early and very superior market sort; strong grower and heavy yielder; of finest table quality.

Cory (White Cob). Very satisfactory to plant for the earliest market.

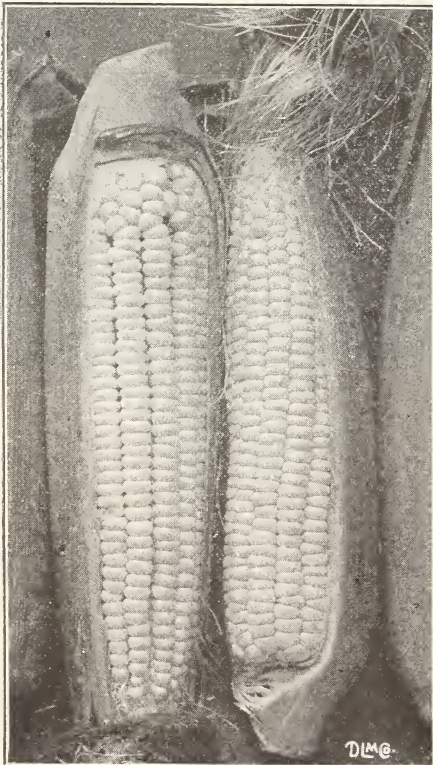
Golden Bantam. This is a very early Corn, possessing the valuable quality of being one of the sweetest and richest Corns ever known. It can be planted thickly and as late as July 15th. By successive plantings, it can be had for table use from about July 20th until frost. Our seed is raised from originator's stock and has been selected especially for table quality.

Early Crosby. An early sort, valuable for market. Very productive; short ears and splendid, sugary flavor.

Early Mayflower. A newcomer of much importance. The market gardeners say so.

Extra-Early Minnesota. Of dwarf growth and very early. Short, thick, full ears.

Metropolitan. A fine, large-eared, second-early, maturing with the Crosby. The stalks are of strong growth, 4 feet in height; ears 8 inches long, 10- to 12-rowed, well filled with large grains of sweet flavor.



Metropolitan Corn

Medium Varieties

Perry's Hybrid. Grows but 4 to 5 feet high. 12-rowed ears, set low on stalk. Large kernels; very sweet; tender.

Potter's Excelsior, or Squantum. Fine, large ears and deep grain; one of the sweetest varieties.

Black Mexican. Very sweet in flavor, with black grains.

Late, or Main Crop Sweet Corn

Country Gentleman. Very deep grains, small cob, and exceedingly rich flavor. Often produces three or four ears to the stalk. The grains are "staggered" on the cob, leaving no signs of rows.

Stowell's Evergreen. An old Philadelphia favorite, and considered a standard everywhere. Remains longer in green condition than any other. Very sugary and tender. Large-sized ears, very deep grains. Our stock is absolutely pure and true to name.

Mammoth. The biggest of all, and exceedingly productive. Good market variety, as it combines sweetness and tenderness with its size.

Field Corn. Market Prices

Early Eight-Rowed Yellow Canada, or 90-Day Corn. The earliest Corn, a yellow glazed or Flint variety, eight-rowed.

Longfellow Flint. A beautiful eight-rowed Yellow Flint, ears from 10 to 15 inches long. Very prolific and early.

Pride of the North. The earliest of all Yellow Dent Corn, maturing from 85 to 90 days. The ears are from 7 to 8 inches long with small cob and kernel. Color is bright orange, 70 pounds of ears will make 62 pounds of shelled Corn. On good soil it is capable of producing four or five good stalks to the hill, many of which will bear two ears each. Good results can be obtained from planting in drills, as the stalks are small and do not require as much room as the large growing sorts. If for any reason you cannot plant your Corn at the proper time, Pride of the North may save the day, as it matures from 20 to 30 days earlier than the large ear varieties.

Leaming. One of the oldest of the yellow varieties known. It is a general favorite with stock raisers on account of its large yield of grain and for fodder and ensilage. The grain is light yellow and does not become as flinty as most other yellow varieties. The cob is red and of medium size. The ears are from 9 to 11 inches in length and from 7 to 8 inches in circumference. Stalks from 10 to 12 feet high and large amount of foliage. Matures early.

Fodder Corn. Market Prices

Eureka Ensilage. White seed, luxuriant and heavy in stalk and foliage.

Southern White Horsetooth. Specially adapted for ensilage.

Pop Corn. For Prices See Insert

White Rice. Widely cultivated and used more than any other sort. Short ears, with long, pointed kernels. Very productive.

Queen's Golden. The largest sort. Stalks grow 5 to 6 feet high, producing two to three large ears each. Pops perfectly white. Single kernels expand to 1 inch across.



Arlington White Spine Cucumber

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 pounds will plant 1 acre.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—If extra-early Cucumbers are wanted, sow the seed in a hotbed in small pots, and plant out when all danger from frost is past. For Summer crops sow in open ground in May or June and every two weeks thereafter for a succession. Make hills 4 feet apart each way, and give plenty of rich manure and water.

Improved Long Green (Jersey Pickle). One of the old standards for pickling; dark green, crisp and tender; very productive and uniform in size.

Improved White Spine. Not quite so early as the old White Spine variety. Splendid shape; fine in flavor, crisp and tender.

Extra Long White Spine. A valuable and beautiful variety, a little later than the preceding. Flavor magnificent and size and tenderness all that could be desired.

Arlington White Spine. A splendid, vigorous variety, with handsome, uniform-sized, light green fruit. A good market variety.

Early Cluster. Very prolific, with small fruit in clusters.

Early Frame, or Short Green. A good pickling variety.

Boston Pickling. A favorite "down East." Splendid quality and prolific.

Early Russian. One of the earliest varieties. The fruits are small, only 3 to 4 inches long and being produced in pairs make it a very productive sort. The quality is very good.

Extra-Early Green Prolific. One of the earliest and of good size and shape. Splendid flavor.

Giant Pera. One of the largest and particularly fine for the table.

Everbearing. The vines blossom and bear continuously until frost.

The Davis' Perfect. For a number of years this variety was controlled by the originator, who states that he experimented several years in trying to get an improved strain of Cucumber for forcing under glass and outside culture. The Cucumbers grow long and slim, sometimes measuring 12 inches in length; the color is a rich, dark, glossy green, which they hold until nearly ripe. It is very tender, brittle and of fine flavor.

Japanese Climbing. Particularly good for frames, as it is as good a climber as a Lima Bean. Valuable for small gardens. Very prolific, tender and of fine flavor.

Long Green Turkey. A handsome and desirable variety. This variety is preferred by many to the Improved Long Green.

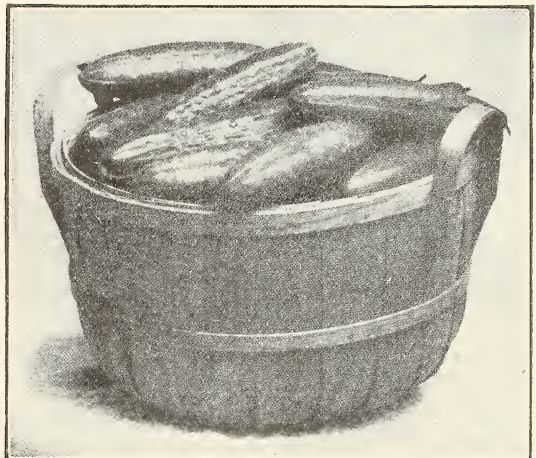
DANDELION

For Prices, See Insert.

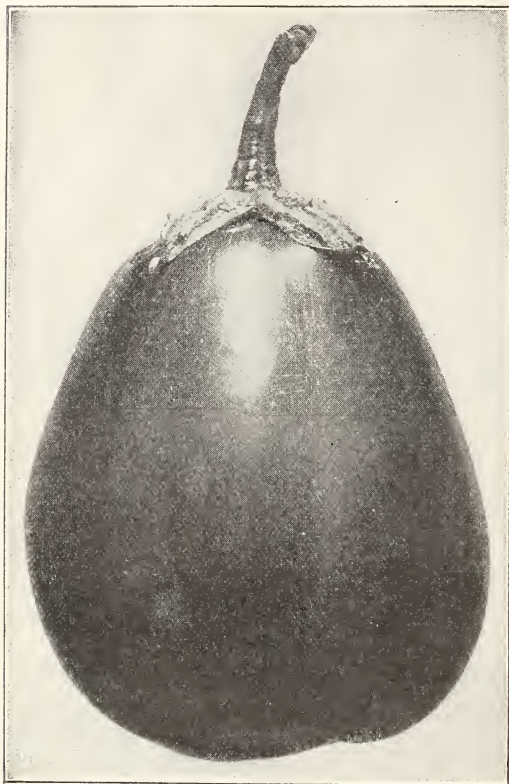
One of the most desirable and valuable early Spring salads, which improves much with cultivation.

Culture.—Sow seed in shallow drills 18 inches apart and thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep the ground free from weeds and the leaves will be ready to cut the following Spring. Blanching the leaves improves them very much, both as to quality and tenderness. This can be done very easily by placing two boards over the rows in the shape of an inverted V—thus: Δ .

Improved Thick-Leaved. Unsurpassed in thickness of leaf and deep green color. It is compact and forms an upright regular tuft at the center. This cabbaging sort is much superior to the common or uncultivated Dandelion.



Davis' Perfect Cucumber



Improved New York Spineless Egg Plant

EGG PLANT

One ounce will produce 1,000 to 2,000 plants.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Very early in Spring sow the seed in a hotbed, and set out young plants when 2 inches high, or when the weather becomes thoroughly settled. Cultivate well and keep them moist, particularly if they were set out when the sun was hot.

Improved New York Spineless. Considered the best by some. Very large, a beautiful purple and of exquisite flavor. Very tender.

Early Black Beauty. Spineless and rich purplish black skin; very attractive and of best quality. This beautiful Egg Plant is a great improvement over the well-known and largely-grown New York Improved Large Purple. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruit fully ten days earlier than the New York Improved.

KALE, OR BORECOLE

One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Follow same general directions as for Cabbage. The Improved Siberian is good for early greens if sown in September and beds covered thoroughly with leaves over the Winter.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. One of the best. Very low growing and of spreading habit.

Improved Siberian. Dwarf, curly and a pretty green. Hardy and prolific.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Grows taller than the first-named variety and is good and tender.

ENDIVE

For Prices, See Insert.

A delicious Autumn salad, very popular and much used in certain localities.

Culture.—Sow seed in June and July and thin out to 8 inches apart, keeping them well watered. Before the plants are full grown, tie the outer leaves together when quite dry to blanch the center.

Broad-Leaved Batavian (Escarolle). A variety having broad, more or less twisted and waved bright, deep green leaves with thick, nearly white midribs. The inner leaves form a fairly solid, clustering head which blanches to a beautiful deep creamy white and is crisp and tender. This sort is unsurpassed for salads and is much used for the home garden and market.

Green Curled. A hardy, vigorous-growing Endive with bright deep green leaves. The midribs of the outer leaves are usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in the center blanches very readily to a rich cream color. This sort is highly esteemed for the market and home garden and is much used for salads.

KOHL-RABI

One ounce of seed will sow a drill of about 300 feet.

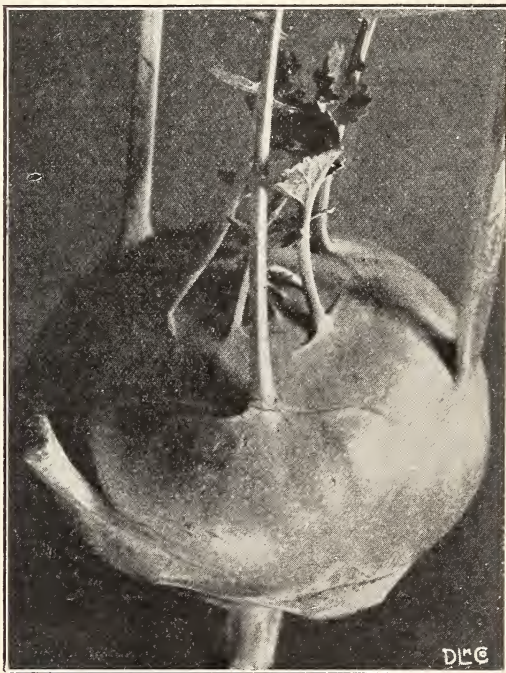
For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—An excellent vegetable and worthy of more general cultivation. Sow in Spring in drills 18 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches in the rows. Dig the roots when they show a couple of inches above ground. Inclined to grow tough with age. Cook same as Turnips.

Early White Vienna. White in color and extra delicate and fine.

Early Purple Vienna. Purple in color and excellent in quality.

Large Green, or White. Very productive and large.



Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi



LETTUCE

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Seed sown in hotbeds in February or March can be planted out as soon as the ground can be worked in rows 8 inches apart. For successive crops sow in the open ground and continue until July. Thin out well to make remaining plants strong. When wanted as cut Lettuce, sow seed thickly broadcast. Good, rich, well-pulverized soil and thorough cultivation are necessary to the best results. Seed sown in Fall may be transplanted the following Spring.

Head Varieties

Boston Market. A hardy and crisp variety. Very early and good for forcing.

New York Head. A magnificent variety, with very large heads, crisp and solid. Delicious flavor.

Salamander. A splendid Summer Lettuce with large heads, standing extremes of temperature better than other sorts.

Big Boston. Splendid for forcing. Large, solid heads of delicious flavor.

Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter. A splendid variety with extra large, beautiful yellow heads. Crisp and tender.

May King Lettuce. Very early and being hardy, will stand considerable cold, damp weather. It can be planted out of doors or under glass and in either case will produce fine, solid heads much sooner than any other variety. The outer leaves are yellowish green tinged with brown, while inside it is rich golden yellow.

Deacon. A very popular head Lettuce. Stands heat well, sure heading, very reliable and always attractive. It is a splendid market gardener's Lettuce, and because of its high quality and easy culture, one of the very best for home use.

Prize Head. An excellent home variety, not suited for much handling, very tender and crisp. An excellent Summer variety.

Mignonette. Heads small, compact; leaves slightly curled; edges tinted brown.

Hanson. A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout and entirely free from any bitter taste. A standard Summer Head Lettuce, very slow to run to seed.

Curled, or Loose-Leaved Varieties

Black-Seeded Simpson. A light-colored, superior variety; large heads, very crisp and tender.

Grand Rapids. A great favorite for forcing under glass. Grows more tender under glass than outdoors.

Cos Varieties

By tying the leaves together for a short time after they are fully grown, the Cos Lettuce can be blanched to a beautiful white and is much improved in every respect.

New Trianon Cos, or Celery Lettuce. The finest of all the Cos sorts; leaves when blanched are stiff like Celery stalks and can be eaten in the same manner.

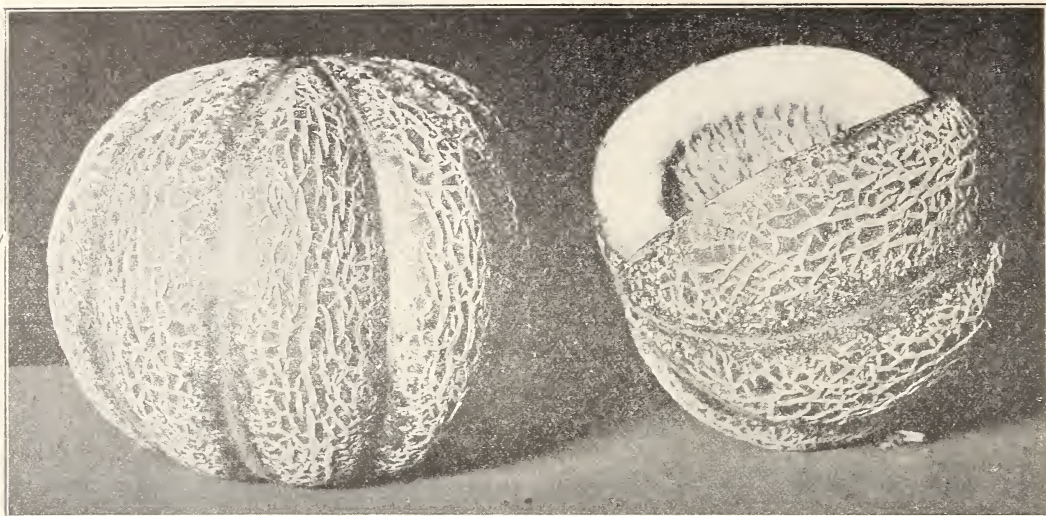
LEEK

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Very early in Spring sow in drills 6 inches apart, thinning out to about 1 inch apart. When about 6 or 8 inches high, transplant to rows 10 inches apart and the same distance apart in the rows. Set as deep as possible and draw the soil up to them as they grow in order to blanch the neck.

Large American Flag. A desirable strong growing, broad-leaved Leek, hardy and productive. It is a favorite with many market gardeners and is also extensively used for the home garden.

Large Carentan. The largest variety, when well grown often 3 inches in diameter, white and tender. It is an exceptionally hardy garden sort.



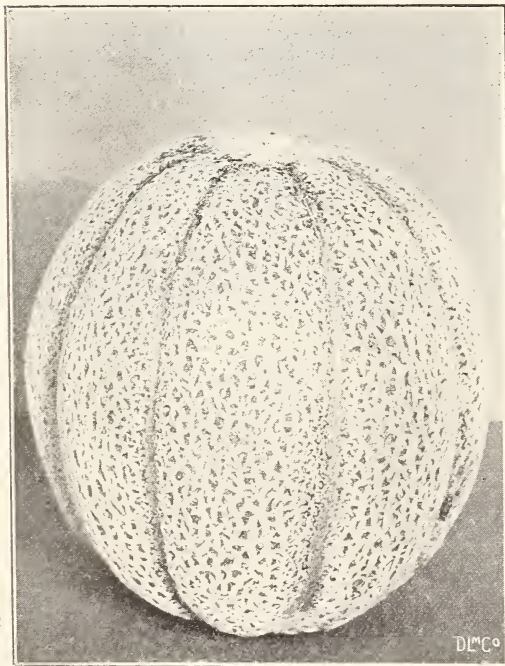
Emerald Gem Muskmelon

MELON, MUSK

One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills per acre.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—In light, rich, sandy soil, after it has become thoroughly 'warmed, plant the seed in hills 4 to 6 feet apart, using 6 to a dozen in each hill. After sprouting, thin out, leaving three plants to each, and cultivate well until the vines cover the ground. Early fruiting may be induced by pinching the ends of the shoots. Sift air-slaked lime, ashes or dust over the young plants while the dew is on them, to prevent attacks of insects. Seed can be started in the house or under glass outside for extra-early fruit.



Rocky Ford Muskmelon

Jenny Lind. An extra early, small, green-fleshed Melon; fruit round and flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted.

Emerald Gem. A splendid early variety, coming in just ahead of Rocky Ford; fruits emerald green in color, globular or slightly flattened, irregularly ribbed and lightly netted; flesh very thick, of a deep, rich salmon color, and having an exceedingly small seed cavity. The best Melon for the home garden.

Hackensack, Extra Early Improved. An early selection from the old Hackensack, maturing from a week to ten days earlier; somewhat smaller and not so deeply ribbed, but otherwise similar to the old type.

Montreal Green Nutmeg (Montreal Market). Excellent; very large, often weighing 18 to 20 pounds; fruit round, flattened at both ends, light green, deeply ribbed and well netted; flesh remarkably thick and of superior quality.

Osage, or Miller's Cream. A rather large, main crop, oval Melon of very superior quality; fruit dark green, slightly ribbed and well covered with a shallow, gray netting; flesh rich orange-salmon, exceedingly thick, with a small seed cavity. One of the very best Melons we grow.

Rocky Ford. We have an especially fine, improved strain of this popular Melon as now grown at Rocky Ford. The fruit is small, almost round, smooth, showing no ribs, and densely covered with a heavy gray netting; flesh thick and deep green, showing a faint lining of pink or gold at the center; of the highest quality. An excellent shipping sort.

Orange Christiana. On the order of Emerald Gem, but much larger in size; flesh deep orange and of the same excellent quality.

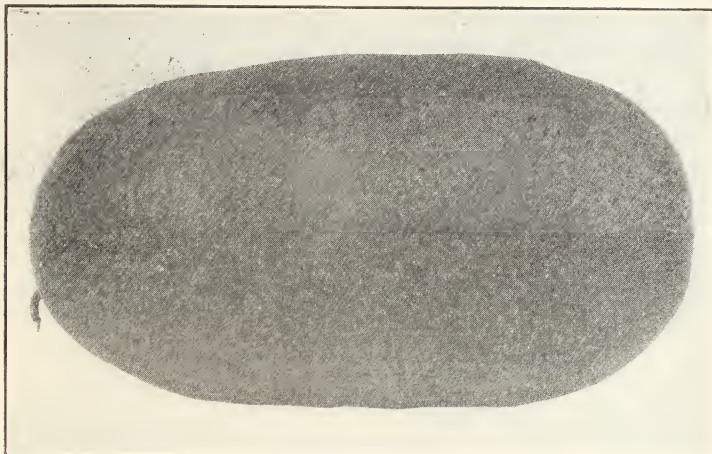
Early Green Nutmeg. Small, very early; fruit round, flattened at the ends, uniform in shape, lightly ribbed and finely netted; flesh green and sweet.

MELON, WATER

One ounce for 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds for an acre.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Follow same general directions as for Muskmelon, except that the plants should be set 8 or 10 feet apart, according to size and variety.



Monte Cristo, or Kleckley Sweets Watermelon

Hungarian Honey. A perfectly round, smooth, dark green Watermelon, ripening among the earliest. It is particularly hardy and a splendid variety for Northern districts. The flesh is of a brilliant red color, sweet and tender.

Monte Cristo, or Kleckley Sweets. Oval shape, skin dark and somewhat mottled. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet.

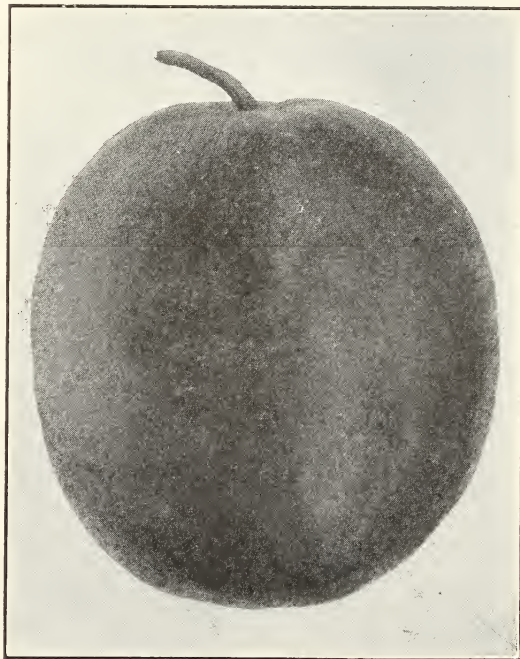
Cuban Queen. [One of the heaviest early Melons, with regularly marked green and white skin. Beautiful red flesh, of exquisite flavor and quality.

Kolb's Gem. One of the finest grown. Very large, beautifully marked, and with solid, red flesh, of extra fine quality. A good shipper.

Mountain Sweet. The old, well-known favorite. Very much like Ice Cream.

Black Spanish. A round, large, nearly black Melon, with dark crimson, very sweet flesh. Early.

Cole's Early. This is the best early Melon for the home market. For sweetness and delicious texture of flesh it has no superior. The rind is thin, but brittle; for the home we know of none better. Extreme earliness is another point in its favor.



Black Spanish Watermelon

MUSTARD

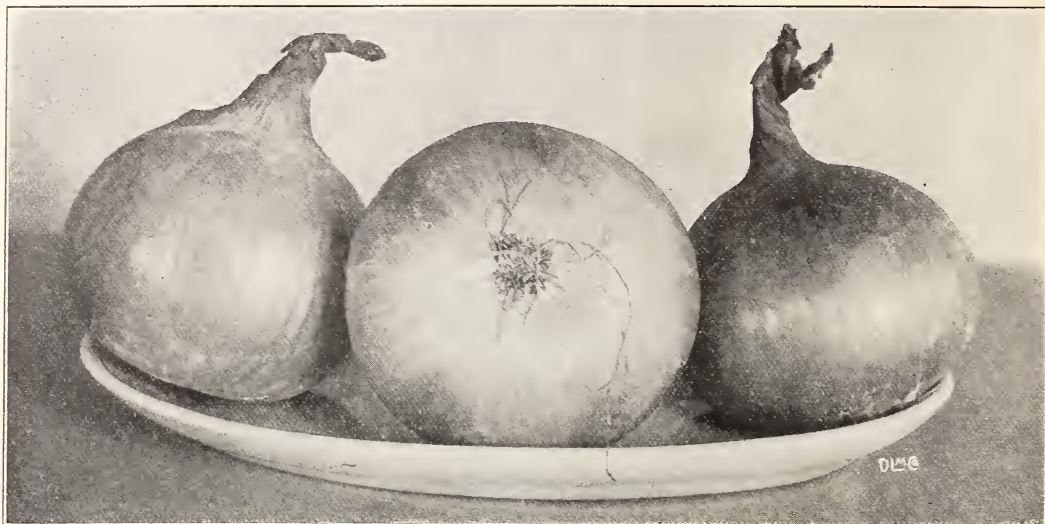
One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—In early Spring sow thickly in shallow drills. Can be sown as late as September for Fall salad, or in frames during Winter.

White London. The leaves are comparatively small and smooth, deeply cut or divided and of medium dark green color. The plant is upright, of rapid growth and soon bolts to seed. The leaves, when young, are mild and tender. Seed light yellow and larger than that of other varieties.

Brown or Black. More pungent in flavor than the White.



Prizetaker Onions

ONION

One ounce of Onion seed for 200 feet of drill; 4 to 5 pounds for 1 acre.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—As soon as the ground can be worked, sow in drills 1 foot apart, in rich, sandy soil, and keep weeds down by frequent and persistent work with the hoe. Where Onions cannot be raised from seed the first season, it is necessary to plant the "sets" in drills 12 inches apart, allowing 4 inches to each. Keep well hoed. Our stock of "sets" is remarkably strong, vigorous and true to name.

Prizetaker. One of the largest, handsomest and most profitable yellow varieties grown, and has been a standard for several years. It is of immense size, with splendid keeping qualities. Of a beautiful pale yellow, with rich, tender, white interior. Flavor is very smooth and mild.

Large Red Wethersfield. A medium early sort of large size and good flavor.

Extra Early Red Flat. One of the earliest. Of a beautiful red, with rich white interior. Tender and good flavored.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin. The standard large white, flat Onion. Of splendid flavor and very tender. A good keeper and splendid market variety.

Southport White Globe. One of the best round white varieties. It is remarkably tender and of a pleasant mild flavor. Excellent keeping qualities.

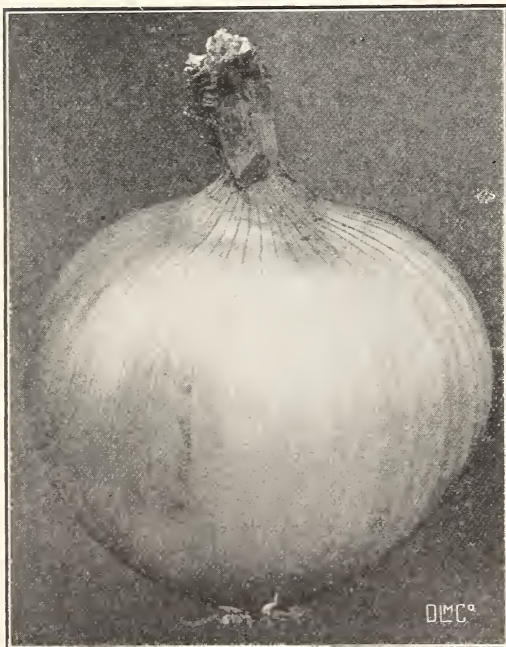
Southport White Globe. One of the best round white varieties. It is remarkably tender and of a pleasant mild flavor. Excellent keeping qualities.

Southport Yellow Globe. An early, round, solid Onion, with thin yellow skin. Beautiful silvery white inside. Flavor mild and good. Splendid keeper.

Southport Red Globe. One of the finest of the large red globe-shaped sorts, of good flavor; very tender and mild.

Yellow Globe Danvers. A standard variety, much grown by truckers for its uniform shape, bright yellow color and excellent quality. An exceedingly good keeper and a fine market Onion.

White Queen. A rapid, early grown, white skin, flat, small and mild-flavored sort; grown for sets, also for pickling and bunching. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.



Southport Yellow Globe Onion

OKRA, OR GUMBO

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—After the ground is thoroughly warm, sow in drills 3 feet apart. Thin out to 9 inches between plants, and keep well fertilized and cultivated. May also be sown in hotbeds and transplanted.

White Velvet. Very tender white pods.

Dwarf, Green. Low growing. Tender green pods.

PEAS

One quart will plant about 100 feet of drill; 1½ to 2 bushels for an acre.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Peas require a light, dry soil, not too rich; they can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked and every 10 days for a succession up to the first of June. Sown later than that they are apt to mildew. Sow in single or double rows, according to variety and from 4 to 6 feet apart; supply supports of brush or wire netting for the taller sorts to climb upon. The dwarf varieties may be grown in drills or beds like Bush Beans. The tall varieties are much improved in bearing qualities by "pinching in." Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are Wrinkled Peas.

Extra-Early Varieties

Ameer. (New.) Extra-early blue Pea; large, dark green pods; on order of Gradus. Height 3 feet.

Alaska. Among the earliest of all blue Peas. Very prolific and strong. 2½ feet.

***American Wonder.** Very fine quality and extra-early. Exceedingly productive. 1 foot.

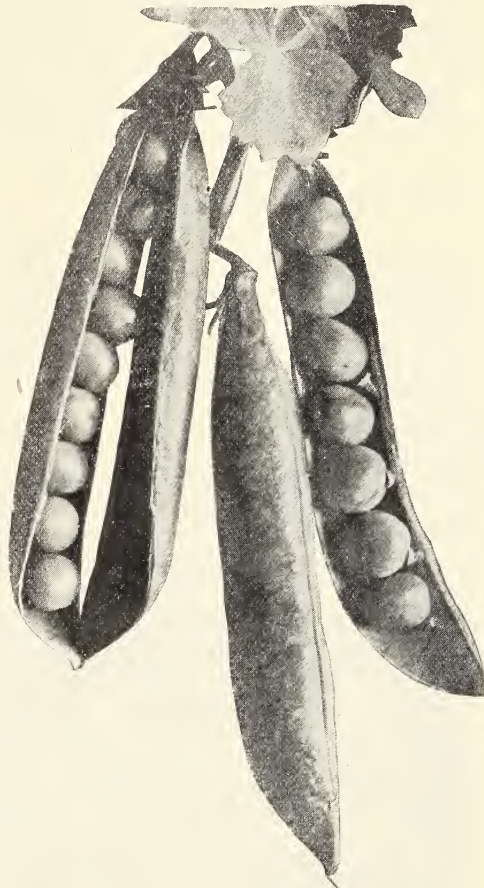
***Little Gem.** (McLean's.) Splendid, straight pods and very early; of good flavor and productive. 1½ feet.

Gradus, or Prosperity. Combines finest quality with extreme earliness and great productiveness. **The first extra-early wrinkled Pea;** can be planted as early as the smooth Peas; the vines are vigorous and healthy, the pods large and well filled.

Little Marvel. Pods larger than Nott's Excelsior. Quality equally as good and vines produce a much larger crop.

***Nott's Excelsior.** One of the finest early Peas grown. Very prolific; exquisite flavor. 1 foot.

Sutton's Excelsior. This new Pea takes the place in the Extra-Early class that is now so acceptably filled by Stratagem and Telephone in the later sorts. It grows to a height of about 14 inches, showing a great abundance of its long, broad, straight, pale green pods.



Telephone Peas (see page 20)

Thomas Laxton. Resembling Gradus very closely in habit and rapidity of growth, earliness and luxuriance of foliage. Pods large, long, straight, blunt at the point, seed large, wrinkled, cream colored, tinged with green. 3 feet.

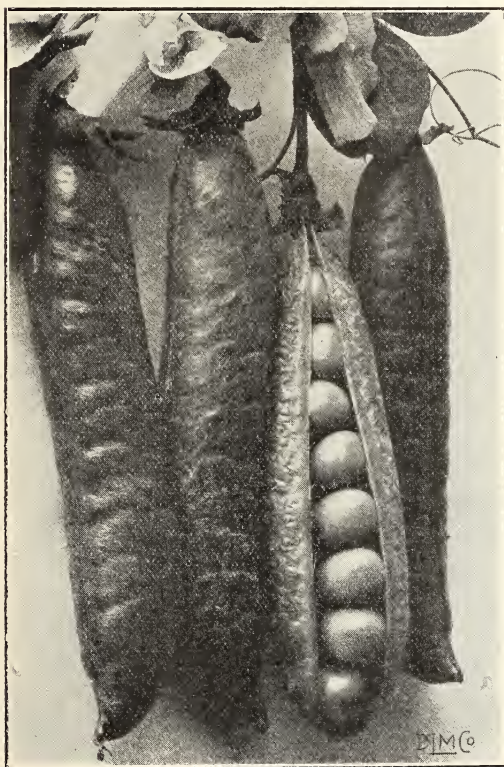
Second Early Varieties

***Bliss' Everbearing.** Especially valuable for the continuity of its fruit. Vigorous grower. Peas are of splendid flavor and fill the pods well. 3 feet.

Bliss' Abundance. An excellent second-early, tender Pea, pods well filled and numerous. Height 2 feet.

***McLean's Advancer.** One of the standards; of splendid quality and very prolific. 2½ feet.

Dwarf Telephone. Dwarf, stocky, vigorous, productive, medium early; pods long, handsome, well filled with delicious peas of fine size.



Gradus Peas

PEAS—Continued

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES—Continued

***Stratagem.** One of the finest in the market. Large pods, filled with peas of exquisite flavor, and very tender. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

***Juno.** Extra large pods; very straight. Of exceedingly fine quality and very productive. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Late, or Main Crop Peas

***Telephone.** Pods extremely large; of high quality and exceedingly productive.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. One of the hardiest and most prolific. Tender, and of splendid flavor. 3 feet.

Champion of England. An old standard variety, with large, full pods. Very tender and delicious. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

PARSLEY

For Prices, See Insert.

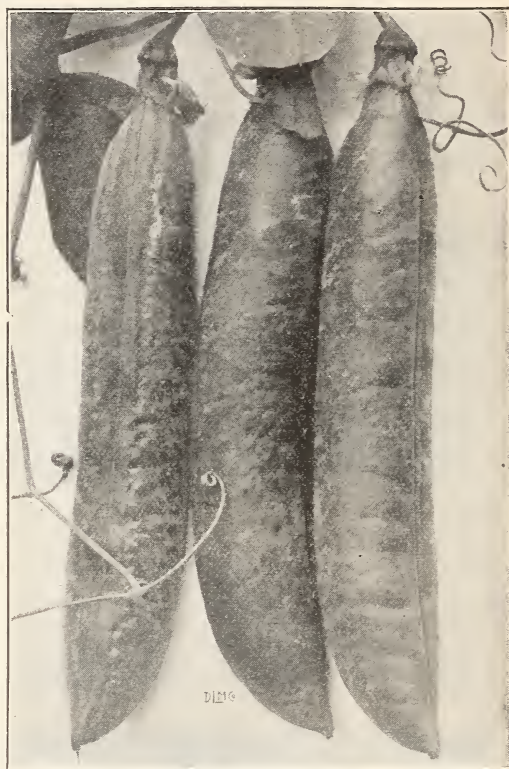
Culture.—Sow early in the Spring, after having soaked the seed a few hours in warm water, in drills 1 foot apart, thinning out to 4 inches in the rows. Sow until the middle of July for succession. Can be preserved over Winter by transplanting to a coldframe, or can be dried and used in that condition in soups, etc. Some of the varieties are useful for making edges to flower bed, thus combining beauty and utility to a remarkable degree.

Champion Moss Curled. A select variety, beautifully curled and crimped.

Fern Leaf. A splendid variety for garnishing, or as a table decoration.

Plain Leaf. Hardier than any of the curled varieties.

Fine Double Curled. One of the prettiest, low growing and splendidly curled.



Stratagem Peas

Large-Rooted Hamburg. Fleshly roots; used for flavoring soups.

Emerald Dwarf, Extra Curled. Of a lighter and more brilliant green than the others. Finely cut leaves. Very curly and one of the best for garnishing.

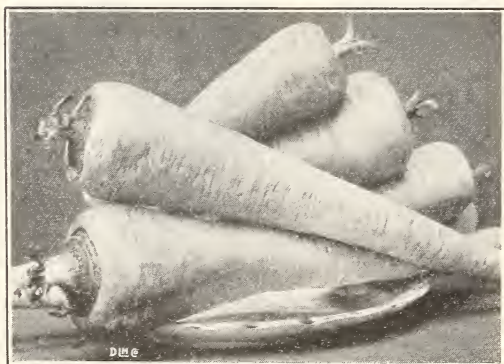
PARSNIPS

One ounce for 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.
For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Sow early in the Spring, in soil as rich as possible, in drills 18 inches apart. Thin out to 6 or 8 inches and keep well stirred up with the hoe.

Hollow Crowned, or Guernsey. Thick shoulder, medium long. The Hollow Crowns are considered superior to other kinds.

Long White Dutch, or Sugar. Large and quite long, free from side root; sweet and excellent flavor.



Hollow Crown Parsnip

PEPPER

One ounce of seed for 1,000 or 1,500 plants.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Seed sown in hotbeds in March will be ready for setting out when the weather is warm and settled. Set in rows 2 feet apart, 18 inches in the rows. Keep down weeds by frequent and thorough hoeing.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. The plants are vigorous, about 2 feet high, compact and very productive, ripening their crop uniformly and early. The fruits are large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads and mangoes or stuffed Peppers. The color is deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe.

Ruby King. An improved American variety, very large and attractive. The plants are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, vigorous, compact and productive. The fruits are often 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and of deep green color when young, bright red when ripe. The flesh is thick and mild flavored. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed Peppers.

PEPPERS—Continued

Mammoth Golden Queen. A splendid, bright golden yellow Pepper of same shape and quality as Ruby King.

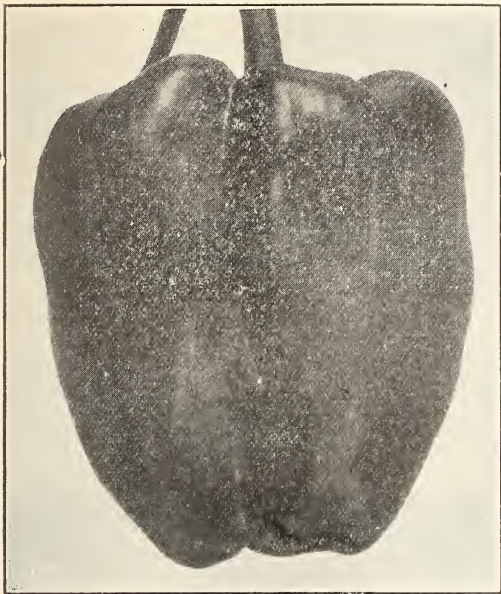
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Very large, of regular shape and mild flavor.

Early Neapolitan. This comparatively new variety is nearly two weeks earlier than any other large, mild Pepper. Fruits may be gathered the last of June from seed sown early in Spring. The first fruits average $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, by 4 inches long—the later fruits growing a little larger; they are thick meated and unusually mild and sweet. The flesh and skin are bright red. The plants are of sturdy, vigorous growth, about 18 inches high and remarkably productive, frequently carrying 30 to 40 handsome fruits and continue fruiting throughout the season. For slicing, pickles, mangoes, etc., early Neapolitan is highly prized.

Red Chili. A late variety. The pods are bright, rich red, about 2 inches long, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe.

Long Red Cayenne. A well-known medium early variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long. The color is deep green when fruit is young, bright red when ripe. The flesh is extremely strong and pungent.

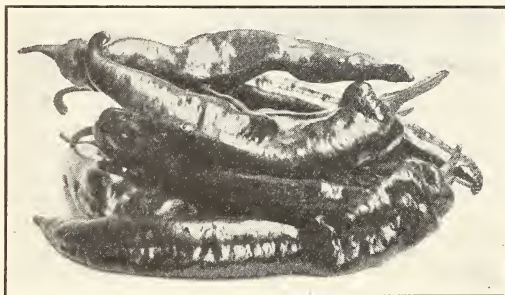
Early Dwarf Red Squash. A medium-sized flat, or Tomato-shaped variety, with very thick, mild flesh.



Large Bell, or Bull Nose Pepper (See page 20)

Chinese Giant. The largest variety known. It is one of the square-shouldered type, thick, sweet flesh.

Pimiento. The fruits of this very productive sort are exceptionally smooth and glossy, of good size, medium length and attractive color. The flesh is very thick and solid, mild and of very fine flavor. Desirable not only for salads and stuffed Peppers but it is also the sort used largely by canners. The plants are vigorous and upright, about 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with short, broad, dark green leaves. The fruits are deep green when young, becoming deep red as they mature.



Long Red Cayenne



Small Sugar Pumpkin

PUMPKIN

One ounce for 25 hills; 3 pounds for an acre

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—The Pumpkin requires good ground. Where it is not good, it is advisable to dig holes 2 feet deep, the same in width, and about 8 feet apart; fill the hole with well-rotted manure and mixed soil, treading it down firmly. Sow about a dozen seeds in the place thus prepared, and thin out to three of the most vigorous plants. They must not be planted near other vines, such as Melons, etc., as they will become mixed, much to the detriment of both. They can be raised with great success if planted among Corn in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way.

Large Cheese. One of the best varieties, large and flat. Vine a vigorous grower.

King of Mammoths. Immense in size and good in flavor. Very vigorous and a heavy yielder.

Small Sugar. Splendid little Pumpkin, with deep, orange-colored skin and unusually fine-grained, sugary flesh. A good keeper.

Winter Crookneck. A splendid variety, valuable for its keeping qualities. Large, with thick, tender flesh.

Connecticut Field. The common field variety and much grown for stock feeding.

SEED POTATOES

It has been said that no food plant is more widely diffused than the Potato, and perhaps it might with equal confidence be affirmed that none has been more highly improved by cultivation. Perfection in this respect appears to have been well-nigh attained.

Maine-Grown Potatoes

Are without question the most desirable for planting. In the crop problem **QUALITY** and **YIELD** are important factors—hence the selection of seed becomes a **matter of supreme interest**. We have handled **MAINE POTATOES** for many years, with satisfactory results, and have secured for the present season a **full supply from the same source**, our stock being selected from **THE BEST PRODUCTS OF THE PINE-TREE STATE**. With utmost confidence, therefore, in the seed we offer, the patronage of Potato growers is respectfully solicited.

Seed put up in two-bushel bags, usually, but will be sold in any quantity. No charge for bags. Prices subject to market fluctuations.

Culture.—In soil as rich as possible, and as early as it can be worked, plant the "eyes" in rows 3 feet apart, and 1 foot apart in the rows. If an extra-early crop is wanted, much time may be gained by cutting the eyes as for planting, about six weeks before planting time, and placing them in a warm, light room. They will sprout vigorously and when planted will grow much more rapidly than if treated in the ordinary manner. The Potato bug, or Colorado beetle, is its chief enemy, which may be gotten rid of by thoroughly dusting with Paris green and plaster, or sprinkling two or three times with a solution of Paris green in water—a tablespoonful to the bucket.

Early Varieties

Early Norther. One of the earliest and very productive. Cooks dry and mealy. A strong, vigorous grower.

Early Rose. Extra-Early, of fine quality and productive. The old standard.

Early Vermont. Very early; large, smooth and handsome. Very productive and a vigorous grower.

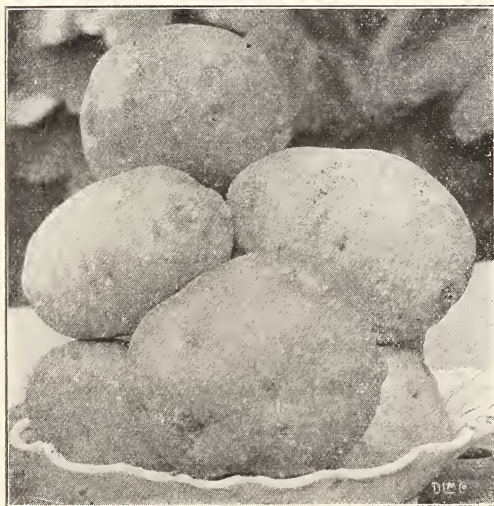
Beauty of Hebron. Beautiful flesh colored, with pure white flesh. An early, prolific bearer and vigorous grower.

New Queen. Resembles the foregoing, but is earlier and a heavier yielder. A splendid Potato in every respect.

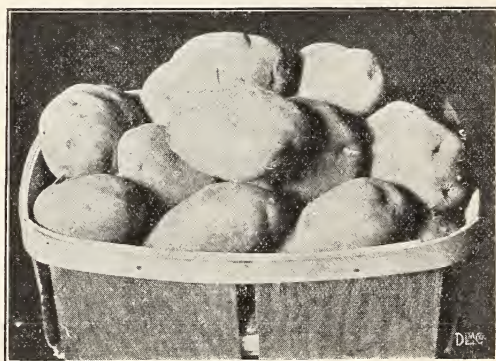
Early Six Weeks. Of the Ohio class; good for early crop, being extra-early and of good quality, while still young.

The Bovee. Early as any Potato yet introduced. In competitive trials with other early sorts it has out-yielded them all. Vine dwarf and stocky; tubers grow very close together in the hills.

Irish Cobbler. Round, chunky, 80-day sort; popular for home market.



Early Norther Potatoes



Early Rose Potatoes

Medium and Late Varieties

Burbank's Seedling. A splendid white-skinned variety, with fine-grained flesh; very dry and mealy when cooked.

White Star. Long and handsome tubers of pure white; of splendid flavor and exceedingly fine texture.

Carman No. 3. Considered by some the best late Potato. A great yielder of large and handsome tubers of the finest quality.

Green Mountain. Oval shape, white skin and flesh; excellent; heavy yielder.

State of Maine. Heavy cropping, late, oval variety; white skin and flesh.

Carman No. 1. Fine, medium or intermediate; very large, shallow eyes; white.

Vermont Gold Coin. Fine. New. Main crop Potato; white skin; very productive.

RHUBARB

One ounce of seed to 125 feet of drill.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Seed must be sown in a coldframe in March, in a rich, sandy loam, in drills 4 inches apart. The young plants must be kept from freezing by being covered during cold days and nights, and in about seven weeks the young plants can be set out in rows 12 inches apart each way. Transplant the following Spring to 4 or 5 feet apart each way and in a year the stalks will be large enough to pull. Give the bed a thick dressing of manure in the Fall.

Linnæus. The earliest kind in the market. Long, vigorous stalks of splendid flavor.

Victoria. Very tender and of delicate flavor.

RADISH

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—To be crisp and tender, Radishes must grow quickly, as when checked by drought or cold weather they become tough and pithy. For very early crop sow in hotbeds in rows 6 inches apart, and thin out. For outdoor raising, sow the seed in rows 6 inches apart as soon as the ground is warm, and every ten days for a succession up to the middle of June. Can be sown in early Fall for late crops and Winter use. Gather the crop before the Radishes grow too large, to increase tenderness and quality.

New Early Round Deep Scarlet. For forcing, matures in 20 days, and is delightfully crisp and tender.

New Early Round Scarlet, White Tip. For forcing; matures in 20 days. A very pretty Radish, and of splendid flavor.

French Breakfast. Olive-shaped; pink and white. Very early and of delicate flavor.

Half-Long Deep Scarlet. Bright in color, with crisp, tender flesh.

Round Black Spanish. A late variety. Good keeper and very crisp and tender.

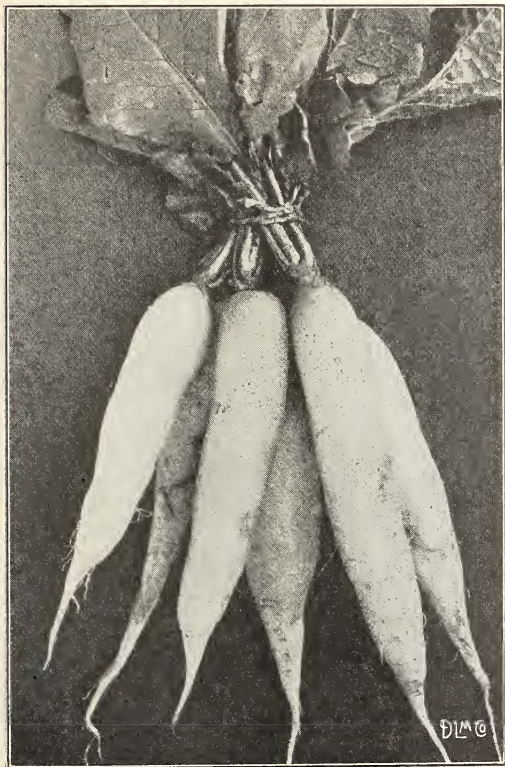
Long Black Spanish. A long, black-skinned variety; flesh white and slightly pungent; one of the latest and hardiest.

Early White Turnip. A good forcing kind, with pure white, sweet flesh.

Long Scarlet Short Top. Very crisp and long. Good for frames.

White Strasburg. A Summer Radish, very popular among the Germans.

White Icicle. This handsome white variety is becoming very popular. It is similar to White Vienna, but is not so long, is earlier, and has a shorter leaf. We recommend it as a profitable, early variety where a long white sort is desired.



White Icicle Radish



New Early Round Scarlet White Tip Radish

California Mammoth White Winter. Very large, of good quality and fine for Winter.

White Chinese, or New Celestial. Half long; of a pure white, with delicate, crisp flesh. A good Winter Radish.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT

One ounce for 50 feet of drill.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Sow very early in the Spring in drills 12 inches apart and thin out to 6 inches in the row. Cultivate the same as Carrots and keep the ground free from weeds. Some of the plants may be left in the ground during the Winter and the roots, forming the edible part of the plant, will be found good in the Spring.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This is in every way superior to the Large White, being larger, stronger growing and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners.

SPINACH

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds in drills for an acre.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Sow in Spring, in drills 12 inches apart and every two weeks for a succession. Thin out for use as the plants grow. Sow in August for Fall use, and in September for a Winter crop. If the weather becomes too cold before the later crop is used, it can be kept nicely by covering with straw or leaves. The first-named variety, the seed of which must be soaked in hot water, does best if sown in hills 3 feet apart each way.

New Zealand. One of the best sorts for Summer cutting.

Victoria. The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark green leaves being of the true Savoy appearance and of the finest quality. It remains in prime condition from two weeks to three weeks after all other varieties have run to seed.

Improved Round-leaved. One of the standard sorts and most satisfactory.

Long-Standing. Very dark green and stands long before running to seed; hence its name. One of the finest.

Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved. The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in Autumn, for early Spring use. Plant of upright growth with narrow-pointed leaves, which are curled like those of Savoy Cabbage.



Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved Spinach

SQUASH

One ounce of seed for 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

For Prices, See Insert.

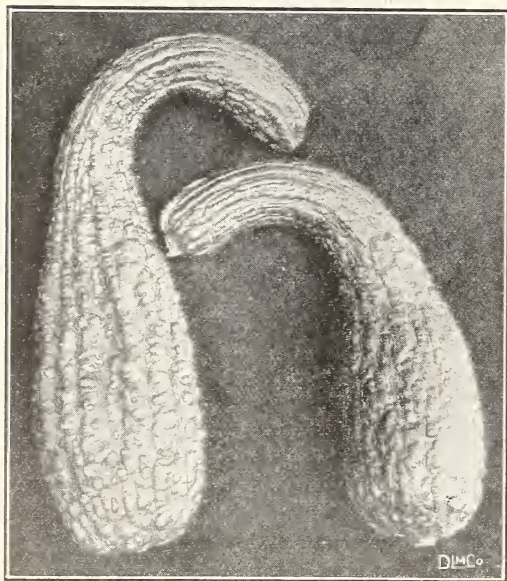
Culture.—To be sown and treated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers, setting the bush varieties about 3 feet apart each way and the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet.

Boston Marrow. One of the finest Fall varieties; of a beautiful orange color, with firm, fine-grained flesh.

Fordhook. One of the best keeping varieties grown. Bright yellow, with straw-colored flesh of fine flavor. Strong and rapid grower and one of the earliest Winter Squashes.

Giant Summer Crookneck. The largest of the Summer Crooknecks; very productive and early. Flesh fine-grained and of good flavor.

Golden Summer Crookneck. One of the best for Summer. Of a bright, golden yellow. Flesh firm.



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

SORREL

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Sow in drills, early in the Spring, 18 inches apart and keep the flower stems cut off. It is perfectly hardy and comes up each Spring, the roots requiring to be divided about every five years. It is to be cooked like Spinach, which it resembles very much, and thrives best if grown in a place somewhat shaded from the sun—preferably a northern exposure.

Large-Leaved French. Cooked like Spinach; a very fine salad cooked as greens. Large leaves, mild acid flavor, fine quality.



Boston Marrow Squash

SQUASH—Continued

Hubbard. One of the best-known varieties. Super-fine quality and of immense size. Fine-grained flesh of excellent flavor. One of the most profitable to grow. Late and a good keeper.

Long Island White Bush. A very early, prolific sort with scalloped edges. It is an abundant bearer and one of the finest for market.

Mammoth Chili. The largest Squash grown. Splendid for stock feeding. Of a rich golden color and of good flavor. Fine-grained flesh.

Yellow Bush. Same shape as the old Pattypan Squash, but is of a bright yellow color. A bush variety, bearing profusely. One of the finest of the earlies.

TOBACCO

Two ounces of good seed is sufficient for an acre.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—Sow the seed as early as possible, but not until all danger of frost is past, in shallow drills in very rich, light, mellow soil. When the young plants are 3 to 4 inches high, transplant to rows 3 to 5 feet apart and the same distance apart in the rows. Rich, light soil and careful attention to cultivation are necessary to the best results.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A long, broad leaf, fine in texture. Produces a heavy crop.



Yellow Bush Squash

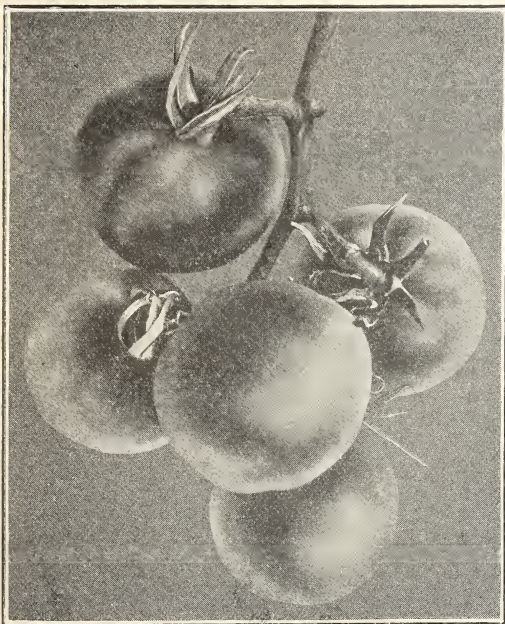
Havana. Medium-sized leaf, long and pointed, and of fine texture. Commands high prices.

TOMATO

One ounce of seed will produce from 3,000 to 4,000 plants.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—About the first of March sow the seed in a hotbed or greenhouse, where the temperature never falls below 60 degrees, in drills 5 inches apart and about half an inch deep. When the plants are 2 inches high they can be set out in boxes, leaving about 5 inches between them each way, or they can be planted in small pots. Frequent transplanting before setting out causes the plants to become more sturdy and heavy, and increases their productiveness. About the middle of May the plants may be set out in hills 3 feet apart each way, in light, rich, sandy soil, giving them support in the shape of a light trellis as they grow. Give them good cultivation by hoeing until the growth of the vines prevents working among them.



John Baer Tomato

June Pink. Originated in New Jersey. In habit of growth is similar to the Earliana. The plant is compact, branching freely, with fruit hanging in clusters of six to ten fruits, both in the crown and at the fork of the branches. Under exactly the same conditions as given Sparks' Earliana and Chalk's Jewel, the June Pink yielded as much fruit as either, and the vines after the crop had been harvested were greener and brighter, and showed no tendency to blight. It ripens fully as early as Sparks' Earliana and quite ten days to two weeks ahead of Chalk's Jewel. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth, without cracks, or any green core. The fruit will average $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches in depth. The skin is reasonably tough, so that it is excellent for shipping purposes.

John Baer. An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are also most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties. It is an invaluable sort for market gardeners, shippers and canners.

Bonnie Best. Early, of good shape and size. It is a vigorous grower and very prolific. In shape it is nearly round, very thick through and partly flattened at the stem end. Grows in clusters of four to six; color is a bright scarlet. This is a variety that should be tried by everyone.

TOMATOES—Continued

Dwarf Stone. The vines are dwarf but vigorous and productive. Although an intermediate or rather late maturing variety, the fruits are of good color, being an attractive bright red, exceedingly smooth and very solid. It is a desirable sort for the home garden. We consider this the best of the large fruited dwarf Tomatoes.

Matchless. A main crop variety, very popular in the East. The fruits are very large, smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. The flesh is rich, bright red in color and of fine quality, although possibly not quite as firm as Improved Trophy or Stone.

Earliana. Very early; medium size, handsome shape and beautiful red color; solid and of fine quality.

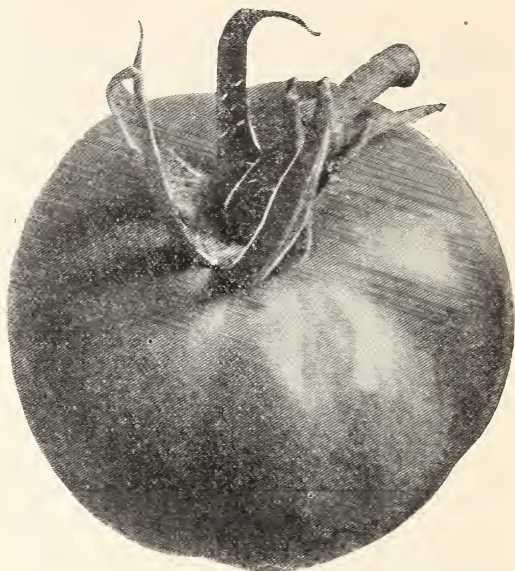
Chalk's Early Jewel. We consider this one of the very best early Tomatoes yet introduced. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit deep scarlet red.

Livingston's Stone. A very large, bright scarlet Tomato, noted for its solidity, fine flavor and excellent shipping qualities. It is also particularly good for canning.

Livingston's Beauty. In size and color this is well named. It is of a rich, glossy crimson, with a slight purplish tinge. A very vigorous and prolific bearer. Fruit large, smooth, firm-fleshed and of excellent flavor. A very good shipper.

Livingston's Favorite. A most valuable variety by reason of its large size and smooth skin; of a beautiful bright red. It ripens thoroughly to the stem and does not crack and is comparatively seedless. Vine is very thrifty and a good bearer.

Ponderosa. The largest Tomato grown. It is massive in size, having been known to attain a weight of almost two pounds. Of a beautiful, bright crimson, with very smooth, firm skin. An excellent keeper and shipper, and one of the most valuable to grow for canning. It is so nearly seedless that its seed is always higher priced than other sorts, owing to its scarcity.

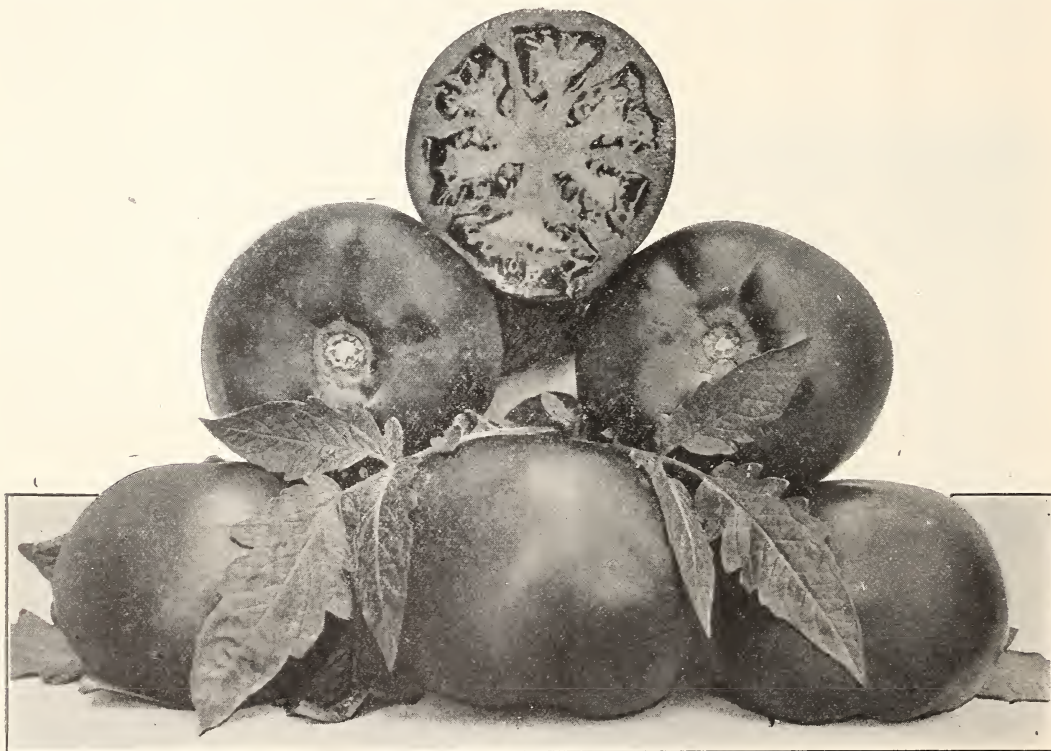


Chalk's Early Jewel Tomato

Acme. Very much like Atlantic Prize. An early, medium-sized smooth Tomato of great value.

Perfection. A large, smooth, main crop Tomato; very productive and popular.

Golden Queen. A beautiful golden yellow Tomato of excellent quality, large size and good form. One of the earliest of the yellows and is of excellent flavor.



Livingston's Beauty Tomatoes

TOMATOES—Continued

Small Fruiting Varieties

Esteemed for preserves, marmalade, etc.

Red Cherry. Bears clusters of bright red fruits, the size of a cherry; prolific.

Red Pear-Shaped. Bright red fruits, 2 inches in diameter; Pear-shaped neck.

Yellow Plum. Oval-shaped, yellow fruits, 2 inches in diameter.

Yellow Peach. Shaped like a Peach and has the Peach appearance.

Yellow Pear. Pear-shaped; yellow.

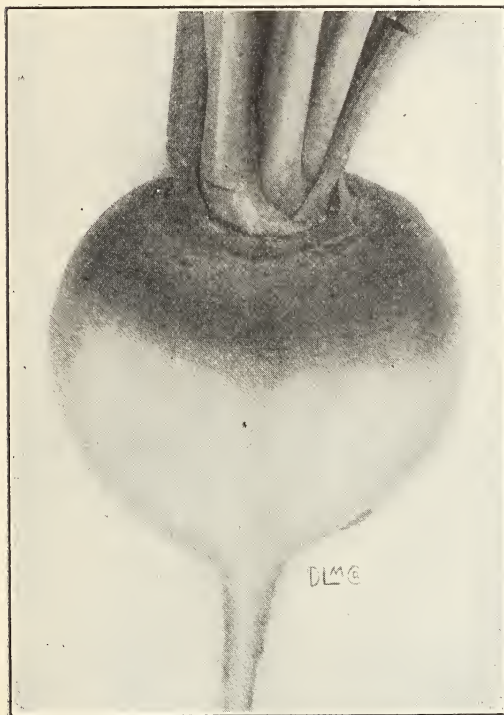
Strawberry, Winter Cherry, or "Husk" Tomato. Low, spreading plants, bearing yellow fruits $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, surrounded by a husk; for preserving.

TURNIP

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; 1 pound for an acre.

For Prices, See Insert.

Culture.—If wanted very early, sow in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, thinning out to 6 or 9 inches in the rows. Sowing at intervals of two weeks until the last of July will give a succession, while for main crop or Fall use they can be sown until the end of August. Crop may be kept until Spring by cutting off tops an inch from the bulb and storing in the cellar or a dry shed, with a covering of dry sand over the roots.



Purple-Top White Globe

Purple-Top White Globe. An early, globe-shaped variety. One of the best of the early Turnips for market. Very handsome and a heavy cropper.

Purple-Top, Strap-Leaved. One of the finest of the flat Turnips. Rapid in growth and early in ripening. Very mild and sweet. Valuable alike for home or market.

Early White Six Weeks. One of the best for early sowing, maturing fully in six weeks from time of planting. Sweet and tender.

Early White Globe. Very heavy bearer and of excellent quality. A beautiful globe-shaped variety; valuable for home use or market.

Early White Stone. A valuable white-fleshed Turnip; of excellent quality; rather flat in shape and very sweet, crisp and tender. A splendid keeper.

New American White Egg. So called from its oval shape. Flesh firm and fine-grained. Skin smooth, thin and of snowy white.

Cow Horn, White. A quick grower, with long roots, which project out of the ground. White flesh; fine-grained and delicate. Excellent for table use.

Early Yellow Stone. Round, and solid as a stone. Of splendid quality; crisp and tender. Good keeper.

Yellow Globe. One of the best for general use, with very firm, sweet flesh. Grows to a large size and keeps well. Valuable for feeding stock.

Yellow Aberdeen. A vigorous, heavy yielder and valuable for the table or stock feeding.



Long Island Rutabaga

RUTABAGA

For Prices, See Insert.

Long Island. A particularly fine-grained, sweet variety; very valuable for the table or for stock; one of the finest purple-top Rutabagas; very heavy yielder.

White French. Superior variety for stock feeding or table. Flesh firm, white, solid, of excellent flavor.

Improved American. One of the most productive, with firm, solid, yellow flesh; sweet and tender; excellent for stock or table.



Field of White Clover

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

Concerning the list of Grass Seeds here submitted, we beg leave to call attention to the fact of their being selected with great care, and we believe each variety will stand the test when properly applied. Much depends, however, on the preparation of the ground, its condition at planting, an even distribution of seed at the suitable time, and culture. We do not, therefore, give any warranty, express or implied.

The market fluctuations are so great that we cannot name prices on Grasses, Clovers or Grains in advance. We therefore omit giving prices, but will promptly furnish quotations at lowest market rates, at the time on application, by mail or otherwise. Write for prices.

Grass Seed

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*). A native of Europe, but long ago naturalized in America, where it ranks as by far the most important of hay grasses. On moist, loamy or clayey soil it produces a larger hay crop than any other grass. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils; though preferring a moist, temperate climate, it withstands drought and extreme heat and cold. Its hay is very nourishing and can be preserved for a long time. It should be cut when flowering, as if left later the hay becomes hard and coarse. It is often sown with Red-Top Grass and Red Clover, and the nutritive value of the hay is greatly increased by this mixture. If sown alone, at least 25 pounds to the acre should be used; with Red-Top Grass and Red Clover, 15 pounds of Timothy, 12 pounds of Red-Top Grass (natural) and 3 pounds of Red Clover; or with Red Clover only, 20 pounds of Timothy and 5 pounds of Clover. The seed weighs 45 pounds to the bushel. Several grades are always on the market, differing in purity and vitality, but the seed we offer is of the very highest quality and extra clean. It is always most economical to buy the highest grade, known as "Fancy."

Red-Top, or Herds Grass, Re-cleaned (*Agrostis vulgaris*). A very hardy, native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to dry situations, and stands our hot climate admirably. It is perhaps the most permanent grass we have and it enters largely into the composition of our best natural pastures. It remains green for the greater part of the year and its long, trailing stems form a very close, matting turf that is not affected by trampling. This seed is fancy re-cleaned.



Timothy Grass

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS—Continued

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*). One of the grasses most employed in permanent meadows, either for pasture or for mowing. It is very hardy and succeeds well anywhere in the United States. It is very productive and makes excellent hay. If cut before it flowers it is less hard and the pith of the stem is soft and sweet. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, and is therefore desirable in mixture with that plant. Stock of all kinds are very fond of it, either dry or green and it endures constant cropping better than any other grass.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy Cleaned (*Poa pratensis*). One of the most widely distributed and valuable native grasses. It combines more points of excellence than any other sort. It is a true perennial, lasting indefinitely and improving every year. Its densely creeping root-stocks, spreading habit and smooth, even growth, fine texture and rich green color render it one of the very best grasses for lawns. It forms a close turf, starts very early in the Spring and lasts till frost. It succeeds in almost any soil—dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly—and stands long-continued dry weather and hot suns. It takes, however, two or three years to become well established and should, therefore, be sown only in connection with other grasses.

Hungarian Millet. Hungarian Millet is well adapted to the northern Millet growing sections where there is a reasonable amount of rainfall. It matures quickly and produces a good quality of hay. This Millet is giving excellent results over a wide territory and we believe that under suitable conditions it is one of the best varieties a farmer can grow.

Golden Millet. Golden Millet makes a very heavy yield of forage when grown under favorable conditions. On account of its requiring 14 to 21 days longer to mature than Common or Hungarian Millet, it is best suited to the Central and Southern States. It thrives best in rich soils subject to considerable rainfall. It produces an abundance of leaves and is highly prized as a stock food when fed green.

Japanese Millet. Entirely distinct. It grows 6 feet, yields 10 tons green fodder per acre. When cured it makes an excellent quality of hay and is a much relished green fodder. Cure as you would a heavy crop of Clover. It may be sown from the middle of May to the 1st of July, broadcast; at the rate of 15



Kentucky Blue Grass

pounds per acre; but is better to sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 pounds per acre and cultivate until 15 inches high, when its rapid growth will smother all weeds.

Clover Seed

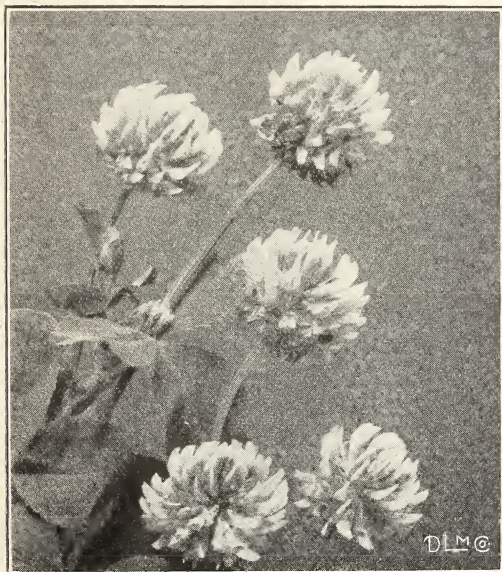
Alfalfa, or Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*). Requires deep, rich, well-drained soil. The tap-root descends often to a depth of 10 to 15 feet in loose soil. It is, consequently, capable of resisting great droughts. It should be sown alone (about same time as oats are sown in this section) in thoroughly prepared, deeply plowed soil, at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. It may also be sown as late as August and up to the middle of September in more southerly localities. The crop should be cut when the plant is coming into bloom. In suitable soil it is perennial and several crops may be cut every year. American seed.

Alsike, or Hybrid Clover (*Trifolium hybridum*). A perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, succeeding best in cold, stiff soils, and in marshy lands which are too wet for other species. It grows well in the far North and in high altitudes. A good honey plant for bees. 15 pounds to the acre.

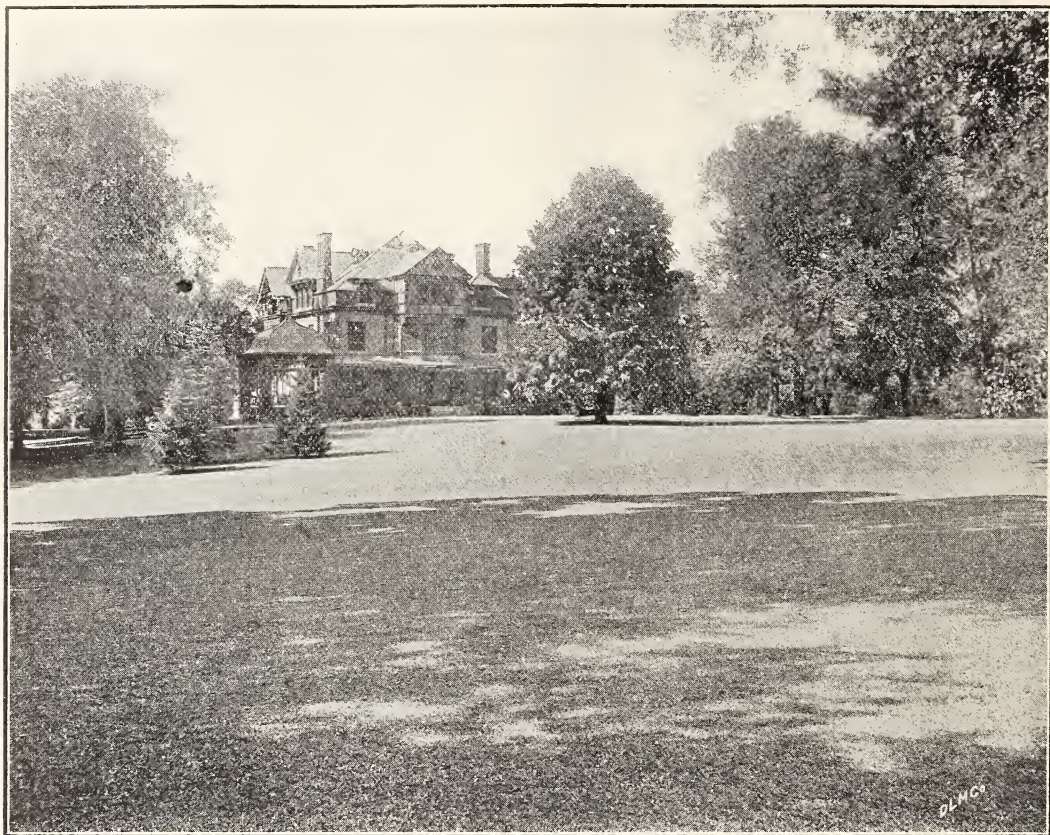
Crimson, or Scarlet Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*). Erect annual, 1 to 2 feet high, with bright scarlet flowers. A native of southern Europe; largely grown in our southern states for improving the soil by turning under. Will not endure severe frost and cannot be depended upon to stand the Winter north of New Jersey. It is a valuable crop for pasturage or green manure. For hay cut when in full bloom. Sow 20 pounds to the acre.

White Clover (*Trifolium repens*). White Clover is of dwarf habit, spreads rapidly and is very hardy. It is valuable in permanent pastures, being sweet and nutritious. Sow in Spring, 8 to 10 pounds to the acre.

Red Clover, Medium (*Trifolium pratense*). One of the most valuable farm crops of the eastern states for pasture, hay, or for turning under for green manure. Sow in the Spring, 15 pounds to the acre.



Alsike Clover



WHEELER & CO.'S PARK CITY LAWN GRASS SEED

THE FORMATION OF VELVETY LAWNS

The main point in having a beautiful lawn is to start right. In the first place, see that the ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared with six to twelve inches of good soil for the top dressing. The best soil is a good medium texture, neither very heavy nor excessively light. Have all roots, loose stones and lumps of earth removed, and the surface brushed or raked down perfectly smooth previous to sowing. Early Spring is the best time to sow the seed. When the soil is in the proper condition, level, and suitably moist, sow our seeds at the rate of 3 to 4 bushels (48 to 64 lbs.) per acre, after which rake lightly and give a thorough rolling. One pound of seed will sow a plot of about 300 square feet. When the grass has become sufficiently established it should be frequently cut. The oftener this is done the finer and softer the grass will be.

THE BEST MIXTURE IN THE MARKET

We believe that our Lawn Grass Seed is one of the best mixtures in the market. It was carefully selected, has been all recleaned, and we therefore offer it to the public with the fullest confidence in its superior quality. We sell it by the pound instead of by the quart (or measure). By this method of exchange the seed costs the purchaser less than when bought by measure.

We have taken great pains in the preparation of our Lawn Grass Seed, and believe we have succeeded in producing a combination which will grow and establish a fine lawn under all conditions except that of utter neglect. The different varieties of grass ripen at different times of the year, and in order to have a perfect lawn, it is necessary to so combine the kinds that, as one ripens and dies, another is ready to take its place without making any difference in the appearance of the lawn. **OUR BEST MIXTURE** is made up in exactly the correct proportion to produce the most satisfactory results, and we cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a first-class lawn.

Prices, see Insert

GRAIN

We guarantee our Seed Grain to be absolutely first-class in every respect and true to name. It has all been carefully selected, and has been thoroughly cleaned.

Winter Wheat

Red Mediterranean. Has large, bearded, well-filled heads. Ripens early, and is one of the most desirable varieties for this locality.

Clawson, or Seneca. Very hardy; ripens early and has large, white kernels. Red chaff.

Rochester Red. Without beard. Kernels are large and solid. Makes excellent flour.

Spring Wheat

Blue Stem. Very productive; has well-filled heads and matures early.

Scotch Fife. Exceedingly vigorous and thrifty, yielding immense crops.

Buckwheat

Japanese. The most valuable kind grown. Very distinct and superior. Grain is larger than that of any other variety and does not need to be sown as thickly. Long straw.

Silver Hull. A very prolific yielder, with the grain of a light, silvery gray. Makes pure white, nutritious flour.



Wheat, Rochester Red

Spring Barley

Imperial Six-Rowed. One of the most productive kinds, with tall, stiff straw and long, full heads. Highly nutritious.

Vermont Champion. Two-rowed, early, hardy and prolific. Straw heavy and good for stock feeding.

Rye

Spring Rye. Valuable for sowing where Winter grain has been killed. Ripens early and produces an abundance of grain and straw.

Winter Rye. The standard variety used for Fall sowing.

Oats

Welcome. A very productive variety, with strong stiff straw and heavy, plump grain.

Surprise. A heavy yielder, with full heads and stiff straw.

Barley Oats. Very prolific and valuable.

Grain for Fodder

We have always made a specialty of Grain for fodder purposes and can recommend the following as being perfectly reliable in every respect.

Yellow Dent Corn
White Southern Corn
Eureka Corn
Canada Field Peas

Oats
Barley
Hungarian Grass
Golden Millet



Oats

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERB SEED

The following list covers varieties desirable for general use. They impart a spicy taste and odor, and are much used in culinary operations. Some of them have medicinal qualities, and are valuable adjuncts to the home medicine chest. Those marked with a star (*) are perennials, and may be preserved for years. Of these sow seed carefully in beds about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant to convenient situations. The other kinds are annuals, which come to perfection the first year and die. Sow these in shallow drills in the Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches, thin them to proper distances apart. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

Anise. An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and a pleasant taste; used medicinally for aromatic cordials, colic and nausea. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring. Plant of slender, upright growth with deeply cut foliage; flowers small, yellowish white, borne in large, loose umbels.

***Balm.** A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor similar to lemons and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Plant 1 to 2 feet high, hairy, loosely branched with ovate leaves; flowers white or pale yellow in loose axillary clusters.

Basil, Sweet. A hardy, aromatic annual. The seeds and stems have a strong flavor and are used in soups and sauces. Plant about 18 inches high, branching, with ovate toothed leaves; flowers white or bluish white in leafy terminal racemes or spikes.

Borage. A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable flavor and are sometimes used in salads to give a Cucumber-like taste. Plant of coarse growth, hairy, with large, oval leaves; flowers blue or purplish in racemes.

***Caraway.** A well-known herb, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups, for flavoring liquors and for colic in children. Plant 1½ to 2 feet high, with finely cut foliage and clusters of small, white flowers. Plants never seed till the second year.

Coriander. A hardy annual cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Plant slender, 2 to 2½ feet high, strong smelling, with smooth, finely cut foliage and small white flowers.

Dill. An annual of aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. Its seeds are used for seasoning. It possesses medicinal properties but its largest use is for making Dill pickles. Plant branching, 2 to 3 feet high; leaves very much cut into thread-like segments.

***Fennel, Sweet.** A hardy perennial. The seeds of this aromatic herb have a pleasant taste and are sometimes used in confectionery, also in various medicinal preparations. The young shoots are sometimes eaten raw and are used in salads, soups and fish sauces. Plant very branching, 2 to 4 feet high, with dense, thread-like foliage; flowers light yellow in large, loose umbels. Seed oval.

***Horehound.** A perennial herb with an aromatic odor and a bitter, pungent taste. It is a tonic and enters largely into the composition of cough syrups and lozenges. Laxative in large doses. Will thrive in any soil, but is stronger if grown on light, poor land. Plant spreading 1 to 2 feet high; leaves ovate, roughened, covered with whitish down; flowers small, white, borne at axils of leaves.

***Lavender.** A hardy perennial, growing about 2 feet high. It is used for the distillation of lavender water or dried and used to perfume linen. It should be picked before it becomes dry and hard and dried

quickly. The seed is of rather slow and uncertain germination. Plant erect, with slender grayish green leaves and small, violet-blue flowers.

Marjoram, Sweet. An aromatic herb for seasoning. The young tender tops and leaves are used green in Summer to flavor broths, dressings, etc., and are also dried for Winter use. Usually grown as an annual as it is not hardy enough to endure the Winter of the northern states. Plant erect but branching with small, oval, grayish-green leaves and small, purplish or whitish flowers.

***Rosemary.** A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor and a warm, bitter taste. The leaves are used for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal drinks. Plant erect, branching, with small slender leaves and small, light blue flowers. The blossoms form the principal ingredient in the distillation of toilet waters. Plants do not reach a size suitable for use until the second season.

***Rue.** A hardy perennial with a peculiar, unpleasant smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and antispasmodic but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed and does best on poor soil. Plant 1½ to 2 feet high, becoming woody at the base; leaves much divided; flowers yellow.

Saffron. A hardy annual. Cultivated for its flowers which are used principally for coloring, sometimes for flavoring and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge. The flowers should be picked while in full bloom. Plant upright in growth, 1 to 3 feet high; leaves ovate, prickly; flower-heads yellow, thistle like.

***Sage.** One of the most extensively used herbs for seasoning. It is also believed to possess medicinal properties. Hardy perennial, about 15 to 18 inches high. Plant very branching; flowers usually blue, sometimes pink or white; leaves grayish green, oval, wrinkled. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the Winter and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality.

Savory, Summer. A hardy aromatic annual, 12 to 15 inches high, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for seasoning, especially in dressings and soups. Plant erect, branching; leaves small, narrow; flowers small, purple, pink or white, borne in short spikes.

***Thyme.** An aromatic perennial herb, 8 to 10 inches high, used principally for seasoning. Plant very branching with wiry foliage and small lilac flowers. Sometimes the leaves are used to make a tea for the purpose of relieving nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit.

Wormwood. A perennial plant of fragrant and spicy odor, but with intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic, vermifuge and as a dressing for fresh bruises. Plant erect, two to three feet high, with much divided leaves and loose clusters of small, light yellow flowers. It may be raised from seed, propagating by cuttings or dividing the roots. A dry, poor soil is best adapted to bring out the peculiar virtues of this plant.



SELECTED FLOWER SEED

These will be found in the following pages, properly classified as to hardiness and duration and accurately described. Cultural directions for each variety.

Flowers from seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Annuals bloom and ripen seed the first year and then perish.

Biennials do not generally flower the first season, and are in perfection only the second year.

Perennials flower several years in succession. Many bloom the first year if sown early.

Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials can be sown in the open ground early in the Spring if desired, and **Biennials and Perennials** will not require any protection in Winter. The blooming period of all classes may be greatly extended by picking off the flowers as soon as they fade.

Half Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials cannot be sown in open ground until warm weather; they can be sown in the house, if desired, early, and afterward transplanted. The two latter need to be protected in Winter, or carried until Spring in coldframes or greenhouses.

ACROCLINIUM

Showy, half-hardy annuals for the Summer garden, with Everlasting flowers, which are much used for Winter decorations. Flower heads, to be preserved, should be gathered when young; 1 foot.

Double Mixed.....Pkt. \$0.05

AGERATUM

One of the best bedding plants, being literally a sheet of bloom from early Summer till frost. Can also be sown outdoors in May. A sowing in September will give plants in bloom all Winter.

Imperial Dwarf Blue.....Oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05

Imperial Dwarf White.....Oz. .50, pkt. .05

ALYSSUM

Pretty little plants for beds, vases, baskets, edging or rockwork, blooming profusely all Summer; useful also for Winter-flowering. Very sweetly scented.

Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). Of trailing habit; flowers white, fragrant.....Oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

Benthami procumbens (Carpet of Snow). True. Dwarf, compact habit. Height 4 inches.

Oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05

Saxatile compactum (Basket of Gold). Showy, bright yellow flowers; hardy perennial; blooms the first season if sown early indoors; excellent for rockwork; 1 foot. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.30



Alyssum, Sweet

AMARANTHUS

Ornamental foliage plants of extremely brilliant and showy colors. Half-hardy annual. For best results sow in hotbed in April; plant out the end of May.

- Caudatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding). 3 feet.
Oz. \$.075, pkt. \$.05
- Tricolor splendens (Joseph's Coat). 2½ feet.
Oz. \$.075, pkt. \$.05
- Cruentus (Fountain Plant). 3 feet.
Oz. \$.075, pkt. \$.05

ANTIRRHINUM. See Snapdragon

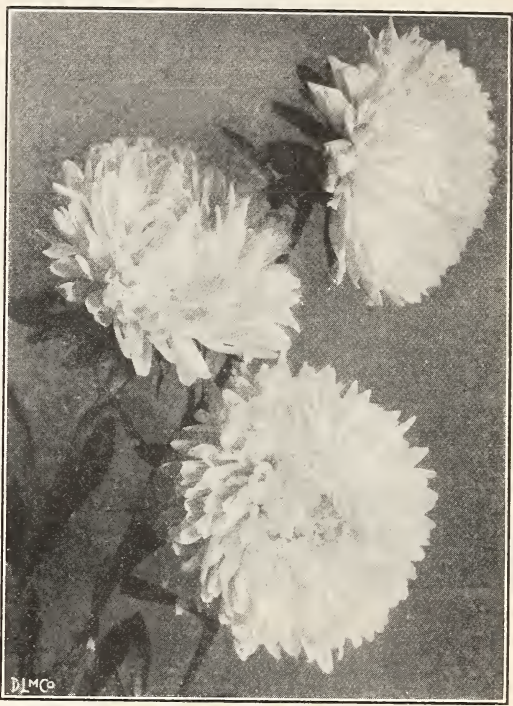
AQUILEGIA. Columbine

Hardy perennials that bloom freely during Spring and early Summer. They should be more widely cultivated as they are perfectly hardy. Sow seed in the open ground in Spring, preferably where the plants are to grow, and thin to about a foot apart. Sow in the Fall for flowering the following season. They thrive well under ordinary garden culture.

- Double Varieties, Finest Mixed. Oz. \$.50, pkt. \$.05
- Single Varieties, Finest Mixed. Oz. .50, pkt. .05

ASTER

During the late Summer and early Fall the garden is usually a riot of reds and yellows, so the Asters in their dainty and distinct colors as well as their many attractive forms are a pleasing addition. In their improved forms one can scarcely tell them from the Chrysanthemums, to which they bear a striking resemblance. The long stems make them desirable for cut flowers and the blooms last long in water. It should be remembered, however, in regard to Asters, that good culture is essential in order to obtain an abundance of fine flowers.



Aster, Queen of the Market



Comet Asters

Queen of the Market. The best early Aster; of graceful, spreading habit, and bearing its flowers on long stems. Height 1½ feet.

Choice Varieties Mixed. .¼ oz. \$.30, pkt. \$.10

Giant Comet. This giant class is an improvement on the old and inferior Comet class, not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader.

Mixed, All Colors. .¼ oz. \$.50, pkt. \$.10

Ostrich Plume. Splendid class; fine for cutting. Rivals the Chrysanthemum in effect.

Mixed, All Colors. .¼ oz. \$.50, pkt. \$.10

Royal. Without doubt one of the best, by many considered the very best, general purpose, early Aster ever introduced.

Mixed, All Colors. .¼ oz. \$1.00, pkt. \$.10

Late Upright. Late upright Asters possess all the good points of the important upright class. The plants grow very compactly, sending the flowers directly upward on long, firm, strong stems.

White. .¼ oz. \$1.00, pkt. \$.10

Lavender Pink. .¼ oz. 1.00, pkt. .10

Crimson. .¼ oz. 1.00, pkt. .10

Rose. .¼ oz. 1.00, pkt. .10

Purple. .¼ oz. 1.00, pkt. .10

Lavender. .¼ oz. 1.00, pkt. .10

Mixed. .¼ oz. 1.00, pkt. .10

BALSAM. Lady's Slipper

These favorite half-hardy annuals are of the easiest culture, but love hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. The young plants are quick, sure growers, and, from seed sown in the open ground in May, soon form handsome, bushes thickly massed with large, rose-like flowers.

Camellia-flowered, Mixed. .Oz. \$.075, pkt. \$.05

Double Rose-flowered, Mixed. .Oz. .50, pkt. .05

BALLOON VINE. *Cardiospermum*

A pretty and fast-growing, half-hardy annual climber, with white blossoms; 10 feet.Oz. \$0.30, pkt. \$0.05

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

See *Centaurea*

BALSAM APPLE. *Momordica*

Handsome and ornamental, climbing, half-hardy annuals with yellow flowers; fine for covering rockwork, trellises, etc.; 10 feet.

Balsamina.....Oz. \$0.40, pkt. \$0.05

BRACHYCOME

The well-known "Swan River Daisy" is a beautiful little half-hardy annual; blooms all Summer; fine for edgings and borders.

Blue..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05

CALENDULA

One of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect, in beds or mixed borders, particularly bright in late Fall, continuing in bloom from early Summer until killed by frost; valuable also for pot culture, blooming freely in Winter and early Spring.

Meteor. Large double yellow....Oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

Orange Prince. Dark orange red.Oz. .25, pkt. .05

Choice Mixed. All colors.....Oz. .25, pkt. .05



Calliopsis



Balsam (see page 34)

CALLIOPSIS

This hardy annual is another of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich red-maroons and browns. Sow in the open ground in Spring, and, in thinning or transplanting, give the plants plenty of room to spread.

Coronata. Yellow; very fine; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Oz. \$0.60, pkt. \$0.05

Golden Ray. Maroon, edged with golden yellow; 9 inches high.....Oz. \$0.75, pkt. \$0.05

All Choice Sorts in Mixture....Oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05



Calendula. Orange Prince

COREOPSIS. Perennial Calliopsis

One of our finest hardy perennials; blooms practically all Summer; fine for borders and groups.

Lanceolata grandiflora. Large, golden yellow flowers; fine for cutting. Oz. \$1.00, pkt. \$0.05

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER

Also known as "Canary Creeper." Fine half-hardy annual; yellow flowers; 10 feet.

Tropæolum peregrinum. Oz. \$0.40, pkt. \$0.05

CANDYTUFT. Iberis

The Candytufts are among our best hardy annuals for edgings, bedding, massing or rockeries and for cutting. Several of the varieties are fragrant, and all are profuse in bloom. Sow outdoors in April, and thin well when the plants grow about an inch. Sow again in a month and late in July for Fall flowers. Give rich soil and water freely.

Giant Hyacinth-flowered. White. 1 foot. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

Giant Empress. White. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. .20, pkt. .05

Little Prince. Dwarf white. 6 inches. Fine for border and pots. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

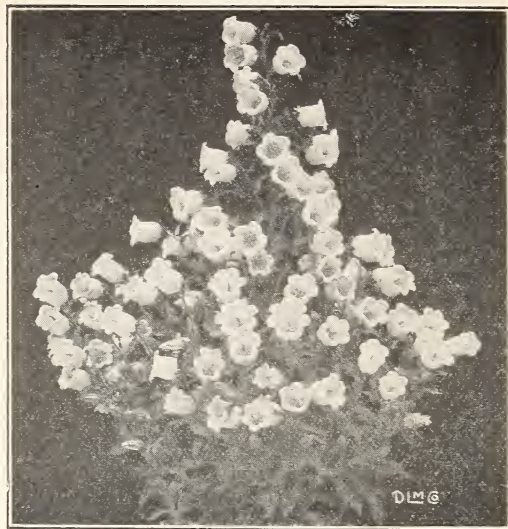
Umbellata carminea. Bright carmine. 1 foot. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

Umbellata lilacina. Lilac. 1 foot. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

CARNATION**MARGUERITE CARNATIONS**

These are an extra vigorous race, especially adapted for outdoor culture. They are very neat in habit, and remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers, produced in five months from sowing. Grown as annuals from seed sown every Spring, they are most satisfactory.

Mixed, All Colors $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05



Campanula medium

CAMPANULA. Canterbury Bells

Hardy, herbaceous perennials, bearing attractive bell flowers, thriving best in light rich soil; some of the varieties flower first season if planted early.

Medium, Single Mixed. Blooms first year if sown early; 2 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05

Calycanthemata. (Cup and Saucer). $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.75.

CASTOR OIL BEAN. See Ricinus**CELOSIA. Cockscomb**

Cristata. We prize and plant the Cockscomb as an odd and picturesque decorative feature of the garden. Annuals of easy culture, the bright red and crimson varieties are most effective. Transplanting into rich soil about the time the combs begin to form makes the flower-heads much larger.

Empress. Rich crimson; true. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.75, pkt. \$0.05

Plumosa (Plumed, or Ostrich-feather Cockscomb). Elegant for beds and borders; 2 to 3 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05

Childsii (Chinese Woolflower). 2 to 3 feet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$0.75, pkt. \$0.10

CENTAUREA

Candidissima (Dusty Miller). These are used for borders or edgings, and thrive anywhere. Flowers white, leaves grayish; half-hardy; height 1 foot. Oz. \$1.00, pkt. \$0.05

CHINESE WOOL FLOWER. See Celosia**CYANUS. Bachelor's Button**

Known as Ragged Sailor or Cornflower. It is not a pretentious plant but will always charm by its simple beauty. Re-seeds itself and may be used for naturalizing purposes with the English Scarlet Field Poppy.

Single. Sky blue. Oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

Double Dark Blue. Oz. .50, pkt. .05

Double Mixed. Choice. Oz. .50, pkt. .05

Moschata (Sweet Sultan). Mixed. Oz. .50, pkt. .05



Giant Empress Candytuft

COSMOS

One of the notable Fall flowers. A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences.

Mammoth Perfection. Large flowers on long stems, lasting until frost.

Pink	1/2 oz.	\$0.40, pkt. \$0.10
Deep Crimson	1/2 oz.	.40, pkt. .10
Pure White	1/2 oz.	.40, pkt. .10
Mixed	1/2 oz.	.40, pkt. .05

Lady Lenox. Lovely, large, shell pink flowers of great substance; one of the finest of Cosmos.
Oz. \$0.75, pkt. \$0.05

Large Early Flowering. These are dwarfer than those offered above, bloom earlier, in fact at Midsummer the bushes are fairly smothered with their attractive flowers.

Mixed	1/4 oz.	\$0.25, pkt. \$0.05
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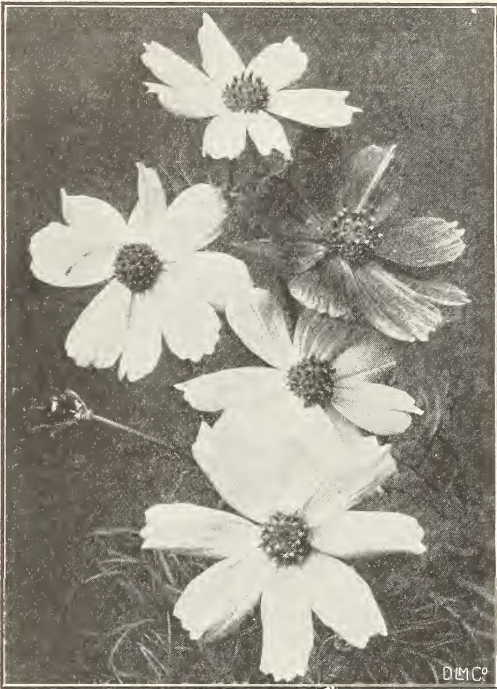
Perennial Chrysanthemum
CHRYSANthemum

Do not confound these annuals with the Winter-flowering sorts of the florists. They bloom profusely from early Summer until frost, and, when grown in large beds or masses, their bright colors make a splendid show. The plants can be brought into bloom early by sowing the seeds in frames or window-boxes, and afterward transplanting to the garden.

Annual Varieties. Fine collection of double and single annual varieties in mixture.

Oz. \$1.00, pkt. \$0.05

Perennial Vaieties. Blooming the first year from seed if planrd early in the Spring in hotbed or indoors. Choicte mixture.....Pkt. \$0.10



Cosmos

COBAEA

One of the handdsomest and rapid-growing climbers. To get early results start the seed indoors in March or April. Can be sown outdoors in May. In sowing, place edgewise.

Scandens, Mixed	1/4 oz.	\$0.20, pkt. \$0.05
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COLEUS

A distinctive foliage plant, with large, brilliantly colored leaves, ranging through shades of scarlet, yellow, green and variegated markings. Sow early in Spring.

Mixed	Pkt.	\$0.10
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Coleus

CYPRESS VINE. *Ipomoea Quamoclit*

One of the most popular vines, with Fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful, small, star-shaped flowers; 15 feet.

Scarlet.....	½ oz.	\$0.25, pkt. \$0.05
White.....	½ oz.	.25, pkt. .05
Mixed, Scarlet and White....	½ oz.	.25, pkt. .05

Cardinal Climber. This new hybrid Cypress Vine is one of the most beautiful annual climbers. Rich green leaves, with dazzling, scarlet, tubular flowers; 20 feet.....Pkt. \$0.10

DAHLIA

But few people know Dahlias can be raised from seed and will bloom the first year. The seeds germinate as easily and certainly as Zinnias, and from the very first development are strong and sturdy little plants. Plant them in a shallow box or pan early in March or April, transplant them carefully as their growth demands and keep the soil moderately moist. When all danger from frost is over, plant them in the bed or border in the garden, and from then on they will prove no more trouble than if the tubers had been used instead of seed.

Single Mixed.....	Pkt. \$0.05
Double Mixed.....	Pkt. .05



Dahlia

DAISY. *Bellis perennis*

May be sown in February or March in shallow boxes of light, rich soil, covering the seeds to about three times their own thickness, and pressing soil firmly over them. Keep in a warm window, hotbed or greenhouse. When well out of the seed-leaf transplant to new boxes, and set out in the open ground when danger from frost is past. They make delightful borders to beds of taller-growing annuals.

Mixed.....Pkt. \$0.05

AFRICAN ORANGE DAISY (*Dimorphotheca*).

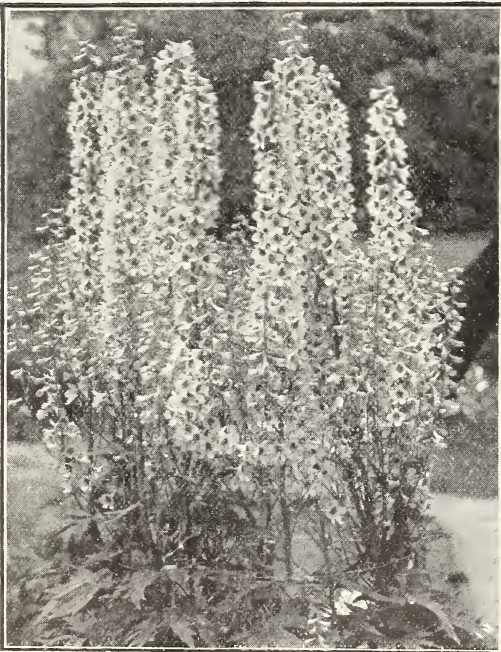
Easily grown, hardy annual of great beauty; 12 to 15 inches in height, and bushy.

Aurantiaca. Orange, very fine. ¼ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

SHASTA DAISY

Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum. Pure white flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. They bloom the entire season; hardy perennial; 2 to 3½ feet in height.

¼ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05



Delphinium

DELPHINIUM. *Larkspur*

In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Delphinium. Sow the seeds in early Spring indoors or in hotbeds. Spring-sown plants bloom in July and August. They can also be sown in the open ground in Spring, but would not likely flower until the second year.

Gold Medal Hybrids. An extra choice strain.

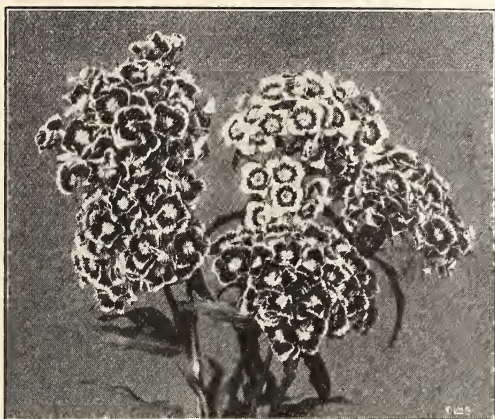
¼ oz. \$0.75, pkt. \$0.10

Hybridum. Double and semi-double mixed. Choice.

¼ oz. \$0.40, pkt. \$0.10



Daisy. *Bellis perennis*



Dianthus barbatus

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. California Poppy

The State flower of California. A bright, free-flowering plant of low spreading growth, with finely cut, silvery foliage. The Poppy-like flowers in pure shades of yellow, orange and crimson, are produced from early Spring until frost. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain.

Single Mixed Oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

Double Mixed ¼ oz. .20, pkt. .05

FOUR O'CLOCK. Mirabilis

Favorite half-hardy annual of the easiest culture and very suitable for large beds and borders. Called Four O'Clock because it opens its blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. Also known as Marvel of Peru. Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented, blossoms variegated, striped and of various color.

Fine Mixed Colors..... ½ oz. \$0.10, pkt. \$0.05

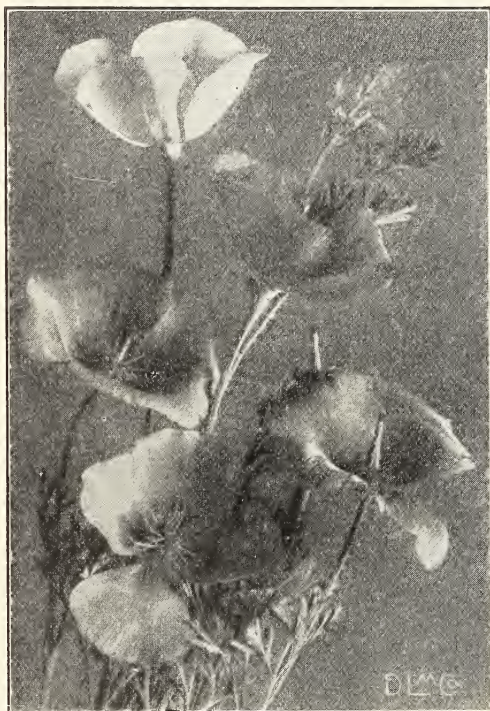


Dianthus Heddwegii

FORGET-ME-NOT. Myosotis

These dainty little flowers love cool, moist soils, and, like Pansies, bloom most freely in Fall and early Spring. They make beautiful, close borders, or edgings, and will bloom nicely in Winter in a cool room or coldframe. They establish themselves by self-seeding. Sow in Spring in a warm, sunny border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season and profusely the second. Average height, 6 to 8 inches.

Alpestris Victoria ¼ oz. \$0.30, pkt. \$0.05



Eschscholtzia

DIANTHUS

In this large and greatly varied genus are some of our most beautiful and best loved flowers, unsurpassed for color and fragrance. They are hardy biennials that bloom finely the first season, remaining green all Winter and blooming the next year also, if lightly protected.

Chinensis (China, or Indian Pinks). The flowers of all are double and showy.

Choicest Double Mixed.... ¼ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

Heddwegii (Japan Pink). Unusually large and brilliant; often oddly edged, striped and ringed.

Double and Single Mixed.. ¼ oz. \$0.30, pkt. \$0.05

Plumarius (Sweet May Pinks). These are fine, fragrant, hardy perennials of the old-time gardens, still reckoned among the most beautiful for massing and cutting.

Choice Single Mixed..... ¼ oz. \$0.40, pkt. \$0.05

DOUBLE DWARF. Erfurt Clove Pink

This new strain possesses the spicy clove fragrance of the old-fashioned Pink and a much richer variety of coloring..... ¼ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05

FOXGLOVE. *Digitalis*

Ornamental plants of stately growth, bearing long spikes of large, showy flowers, running through shades of white, rose, yellow and purple. Fine for shrubberies and half-shady places. Hardy perennial.

Gloxiniæflora. Finest varieties mixed.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

GODETIA

Favorite, free-blooming, hardy annuals, with widely opened flowers of satiny texture, and of the most delicate and lovely colors. They are beautiful for solid beds, border lines, pots, and for growing in shaded places, where so few really fine flowers will flourish. Sow seed in the open border in Spring, or in a coldframe and transplant seedlings to stand a foot apart in rather thin soil. Fine for cut flowers. Average height 1 foot.

Collection of 10 choice varieties mixed.
 Oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05



Gaillardia

GOURDS

Japanese Nest Eggs. Fruit looks exactly like a hen's egg and may be used as nest egg.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

Dipper. Make an excellent dipper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

Cala bash, or Pipe Gourd. Odd-shaped fruit which is used to advantage in making pipes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c., pkt. \$0.05

Collection, 12 varieties, mixed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

GYPSOPHILA. Baby's Breath

Both the annual and perennial varieties are most easily grown; very graceful and delicate flowers and foliage; fine for rockwork or shrubbery and bouquets; 2 feet.

Elegans alba White. Annual. Oz. \$0.30, pkt. \$0.05

Paniculata. Perennial. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. .20, pkt. .05



Foxglove

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower

Both the annual and perennial varieties of Gaillardia are very showy and free bloomers all Summer long until frost; good in any situation and easily grown; the individual flowers are of large size, very durable and most brilliant in color; fine for bouquets; 2 to 3 feet.

Grandiflora. Perennial. Extra fine, mixed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

Picta. Annual. Mixed, single. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. .15, pkt. .05

Picta Lorenziana. Annual. Mixed, double.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.15, pkt. \$0.05



Gypsophila

HELICHRYSUM. Straw Flower

Helichrysums are an ornament to the garden when growing, and are everywhere prized for the Winter decoration of vases, and for durable bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place; 2 to 3 feet.

Collection, choice varieties, 6 colors, mixed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

HELIOTROPIUM. Heliotrope

These favorite greenhouse and bedding plants are highly valued for their scented flowers; succeed best in light but rich soil; bloom first season from seed; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Large-flowered Hybrids, Mixed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05

HOLLYHOCKS. Althaea rosea

One of our grandest Summer-flowering plants. Sow seed in April or May and not later than June, to flower the next year. In transplanting give each seedling a foot of space each way for development. Hardy perennial; 6 feet.

Chater's Double Choicest Mixture.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05

JAPANESE HOP. Humulus

Annual Japanese Hop; capital for trellis or arbors. Very strong and rapid grower. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

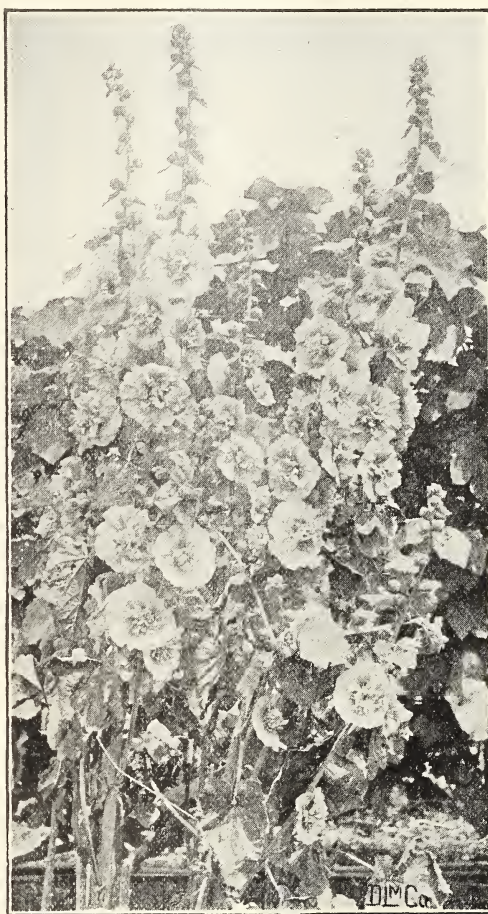
KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA

Improved Summer Cypress

A rapid-growing, hardy annual; foliage green, turning to fiery red in Autumn; very ornamental on the lawn; 2 to 3 feet in height. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05



Helichrysum



Hollyhocks

LANTANA

Rapid-growing, tender perennial, forming small bushy shrubs; fine for bedding and pot culture; 2 feet.

Fine Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.15, pkt. \$0.05

LARKSPUR**ANNUAL VARIETIES**

These include the Rocket or Hyacinth-flowered, so called from their long, narrow flower spikes. They bloom best in a rather cool, moist soil. Sow seed in the open border, either in Spring or Fall, preferably the latter, so that germination may take place very early in the Spring. As the seedlings grow thin them to stand 6 to 18 inches apart, according to variety. The varieties are seldom kept separate, as they are quite as pretty and convenient for cutting when sown in mixture. Some of these are really hardy biennials, but, because they bloom the first season, we treat them as hardy annuals. The shades of color cover a very wide range.

Hyacinth-flowered, Tall Double, Finest Mixed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

Ranunculus-flowered, Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. .20, pkt. .05

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. See **Delphinium.**

LOBELIA

The following choice varieties of this popular and beautiful flowering plant will be found most desirable for pot culture, edgings, hanging baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November. Is one of the finest native hardy perennials.

Crystal Palace. Rich, deep blue; dark foliage; the finest for bedding..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.75, pkt. \$0.05

Hamburgia. For hanging baskets.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00, pkt. \$0.10

MARIGOLD. *Tagetes*

These, like the Calendulas, are valuable because they light the garden with such a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of Autumn. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders. Hardy annuals. Average height, 1 to 2 feet.

African Varieties. 2 to 3 feet.

Prince of Orange. Rich orange.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

Lemon Queen. Bright yellow.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

African Varieties, Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

French Varieties. 1 foot.

Dwarf, Legion of Honor. (Little Brownie).

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

Double French Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

MIGNONETTE. *Reseda odorata*

Seed of this popular, hardy annual can be sown at any time, and if successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest-colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. The July sowing will make good Winter-flowering plants; 1 foot.

Bismarck. Large red flowers, dark foliage. This is an extra choice strain..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.40, pkt. \$0.05

Grandiflora. Large-flowering. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.15, pkt. \$0.05



Mignonette

MIMULUS

Showy, half-hardy perennials; do best in a moist situation in the garden; easily grown; 1 foot.

Tigrinus (Monkey Flower).....Pkt. \$0.05

Moschatus (Musk Plant).....Pkt. .05

MOURNING BRIDE. See Scabiosa

MOONFLOWER

Mexicana grandiflora alba (White Moonflower)

Covered with large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Seeds should be soaked and started indoors or in hotbed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

MORNING GLORIES

The Morning Glory is too well known to need a description and one seldom finds a more satisfactory vine. The amateur gardener can be sure of a fresh supply of bright colored, delicately tinted flowers.

Giant Imperial Japanese. One of the most valuable and popular annual climbers introduced in years. This strain of Mammoth-flowering Morning Glories is most justly celebrated for the beauty of both flowers and foliage. Magnificent in size of bloom.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.10, pkt. \$0.05

Fancy Fringed. Very choice strain; flowers large and in greatest variety of colors and shades.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.15, pkt. \$0.05

Extra Fine Mixed. These are the old-fashioned favorites that everybody loves. No climber is more useful as they grow so quickly and cling to anything. Splendid mixed with other vines, especially Nasturtiums.

Oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05



Marigold

NASTURTIIUMS**DWARF, LARGE-FLOWERING**

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums.

Vesuvius. Salmony rose; dark leaves.

Golden King. Rich, golden yellow.

Empress of India. Fiery, crimson; dark foliage.

Cloth of Gold. Golden yellow leaves, with scarlet flowers.

King of Tom Thumb. Bright scarlet; leaves very dark.

Pearl. Creamy white.

Price of any of the above sorts. Oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

Finest Mixed Dwarf Varieties. Oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

TALL, or CLIMBING

Pearl (Moonlight). Cream white.

Coccineum. Scarlet; green leaves.

Coccineum. Scarlet; golden leaves.

Dunnett's Orange (Sunlight).

King Theodore. Deep crimson; dark foliage.

Prince Henry. Cream, spotted and tipped scarlet.

Price of any of the above tall sorts. Oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

Finest Mixed Tall Varieties. Oz. .20, pkt. .05

- NICOTIANA**Sweet-Scented Tobacco Plant**

One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The blossoms in shape are not unlike a Petunia but with a longer tube. The flowers open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume; 2 feet.

Affinis. Sweet-scented; pure white annuals; 2 to 3 feet. ¼ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

Sanderæ. Purple carmine. ¼ oz. .25, pkt. .05



Nasturtiums

NIGELLA. Love-in-a-Mist

Pretty and ornamental, hardy annuals, with feathery Fennel-like foliage and curious flowers; of easiest culture. Also called "Devil-in-a-Bush." 1 to 1½ feet.

Mixed, All Sorts. ¼ oz. \$0.10, pkt. \$0.05

Miss Jekyll. Sky blue; extra double.
Oz. \$0.20, pkt. \$0.05

PANSY. Heart's Ease

Pansies are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. Seeds sown in April will produce blooming plants by the last of June. About the middle of August is the best time for starting Pansy seed for early Spring blooming, as this allows the plants to go into Winter in vigorous condition.

Aurora, Mixed. Beautiful terra cotta shades in fine display of colors, varying between yellow, chamois, orange and delicate rose. ¼ oz. \$1.75, pkt. \$0.20

Elite. Extra large-flowered, choicest mixed.
¼ oz. \$1.25, pkt. \$0.10

Bedding Pansies. A mixture of free-flowering varieties in great diversity of color.
½ oz. \$1.00, pkt. \$0.05

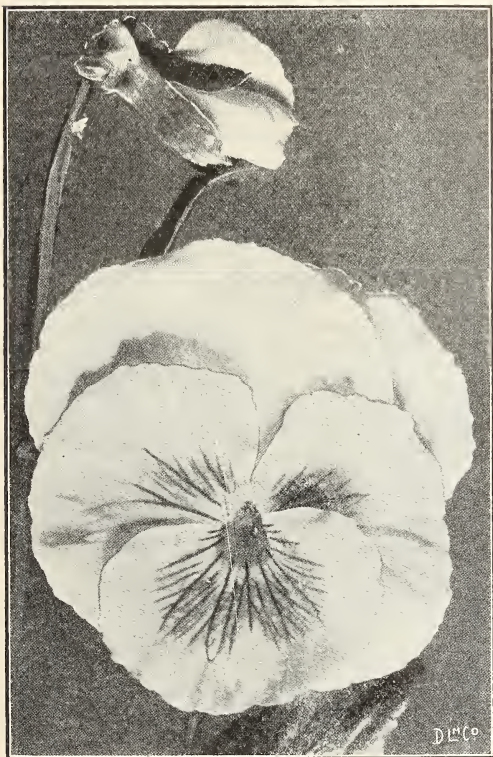
PETUNIA

For freedom of bloom, variety of color and effectiveness, these have no equal. If only a little care is bestowed upon them, Petunias will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole Summer.

Howard's Star. Finest striped colors; exceedingly pretty. ¼ oz. \$0.75, pkt. \$0.05

Illustris. Carmine rose. ¼ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05

Double-flowered, Finest Mixed. This mixture will produce 20 to 30 per cent. of doubles. Pkt. \$0.25



Pansies

POPPY. Papaver

Before Tulips are fairly gone our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the soil is cool and moist.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. This section includes fine double and single flowers of greatly varying sizes, self-colored and daintly edged.

Single Mixed. This mixture contains the choicest single-flowering varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.15, pkt. \$0.05

The Shirley. Finest Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.15, pkt. \$0.05

Double Mixed, Carnation and Peony-flowered.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.15, pkt. \$0.05

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. Tall, large-flowered and showy; average height, 2 to 4 feet.

Oriental Mixed Hybrids, Finest Shades. 3 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.10

Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). While these are hardy perennials, they flower the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts, varying in color from sulphur yellow through different shades of orange to chamois and salmony rose; 1 foot. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.10

PORTULACA

This charming little hardy annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, and, though it flourishes under almost all conditions, hot sun and a light, sandy soil suit it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings, rockwork, etc.

Single-flowered Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

Double-flowered Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1.00, pkt. .05



Phlox Drummondii

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. Flame Flower

The hardy annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed. The first sowings should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in Spring, later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom or in a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. In transplanting set the taller kinds about a foot apart; if planted too thickly they suffer from mildew.

Drummondii grandiflora. Choice, large-flowered varieties in a splendid mixture.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.40, pkt. \$0.05

Drummondii cuspidata (Star Phlox). With lacinated and indented petals. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.40, pkt. \$0.05

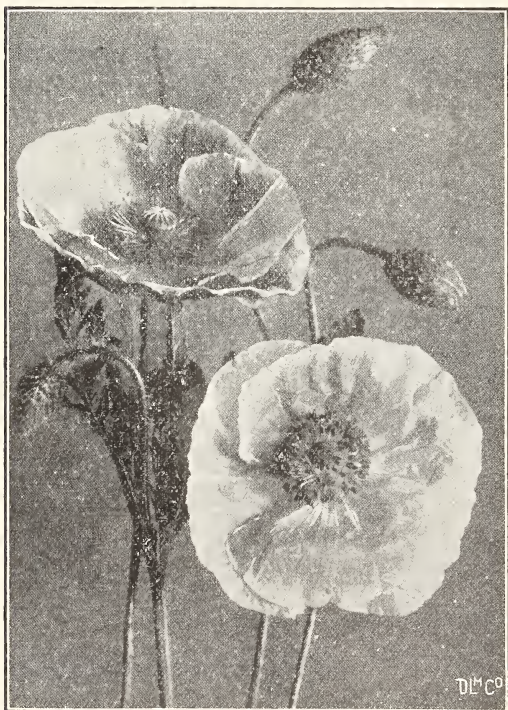
PERENNIAL PHLOX. These hardy sorts make bushes about 3 feet high and bear large heads of finely colored flowers.

Decussata. Finest mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.10

RICINUS. Castor-Oil Plant

Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects.

Finest Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$0.10, pkt. \$0.05



Shirley Poppy

SWEET PEAS**SPENCER**

These wonderful, new, frilled and wavy flowers are a distinct race of enormous-flowered Sweet Peas, in every way surpassing the old type, producing enormous frilled blossoms on very long stems.

King Edward. Bright crimson scarlet; magnificent in size and coloring.

Margaret Atlee. Perhaps the finest of the new Spencers. Immense flowers of the loveliest coloring—a rich, warm, salmon pink over a body color of cream.

Blanche Ferry. Deep rose pink, wings white, tinted blush. A large Spencer.

Countess Spencer. A lovely soft rose pink, shading deeper at the edges; extra large, wavy. The original of this type.

Primrose Spencer. The finest primrose yellow, with large, wavy flowers.

White Spencer. A pure white of enormous size and splendid substance. Extra select stock.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson. A large, fine cream pink.

George Herbert. Large lavender, with pinkish sheen. Price of any of the above varieties. Oz. \$.25, pkt. \$.10

Choicest Spencer Sweet Peas Mixed. This mixture includes all of the above varieties.

Oz. \$.25, pkt. \$.10

GRANDIFLORA, FINEST MIXED

This mixture is made up by ourselves out of the finest standard varieties listed below, and must not be confounded with cheap grades which are harvested in mixture and always contain a large proportion of dull and undesirable colors.

America

Apple Blossom

Blanche Ferry

Captain of the Blues

Countess of Radnor

Dorothy Eckford

Emily Henderson

Firefly

Hon. Mrs. Kenyon

Katherine Tracy

King Edward VII

Lady Grisel Hamilton

Miss Willmott

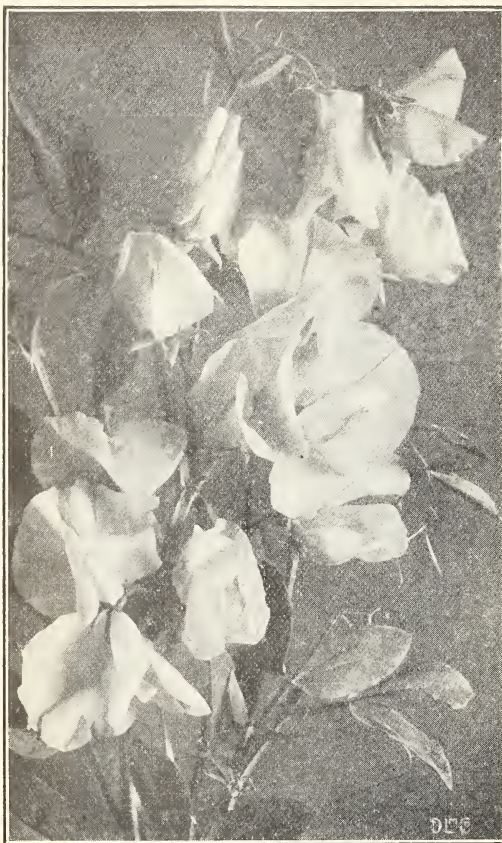
Prima Donna

Prince of Wales

Othello

Above varieties, mixed.

¼ lb. \$.50, oz. \$.15, pkt. \$.05



Sweet Peas, Spencer Type

SALVIA. Flowering Sage

The *Salvia splendens* is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in Autumn. For pot culture, for cutting and for borders, etc., it is very valuable. In this climate sow seed in window-boxes or frames in March or April, and set the plants outdoors the latter part of May; or sow outdoors not before June 1st.

Splendens. Beautiful, bright scarlet; 3 feet.

¼ oz. \$.50, pkt. \$.05

Bonfire. This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand clear above the dark green foliage and completely cover the plant. ¼ oz. \$.75, pkt. \$.05

SALPIGLOSSIS. Painted Tongue

These showy, half-hardy annuals bear beautiful, funnel-shaped flowers having dark veins on a ground which varies from white to crimson, yellow, orange, etc., and intermediate shades. They are easily grown, require a light, rich, sandy loam and will respond to liberal treatment. Blooms from late Summer until frost; 2 feet.

Mixed. This mixture contains all the choice varieties and colors. ¼ oz. \$.50, pkt. \$.05

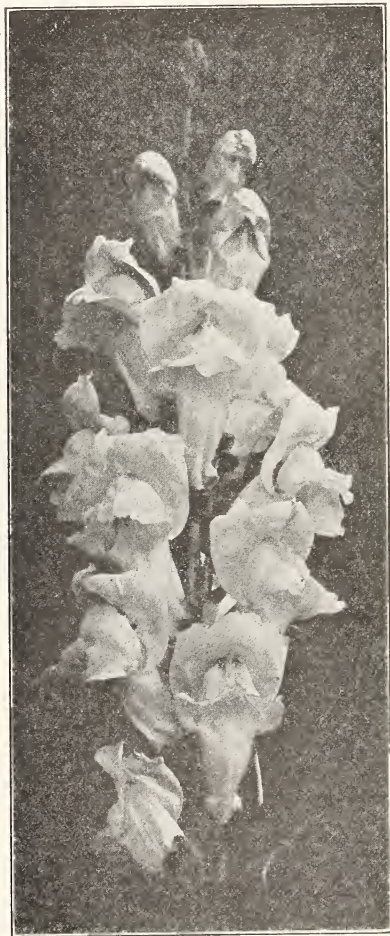


Salvia

SNAPDRAGON. *Antirrhinum*

The Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year from seed. Its bright-colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest. The rich spikes are beautiful for cutting and keep fresh a long time. Flower profusely through Summer until frost. For early flowers, sow under glass in February or March and transplant into beds of warm, dry soil moderately enriched. The Snapdragon is treated as an annual and the seed sown every year. Average height, 2 feet.

Tall Mixed. A collection of many sorts and colors of the finest varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05



Antirrhinum

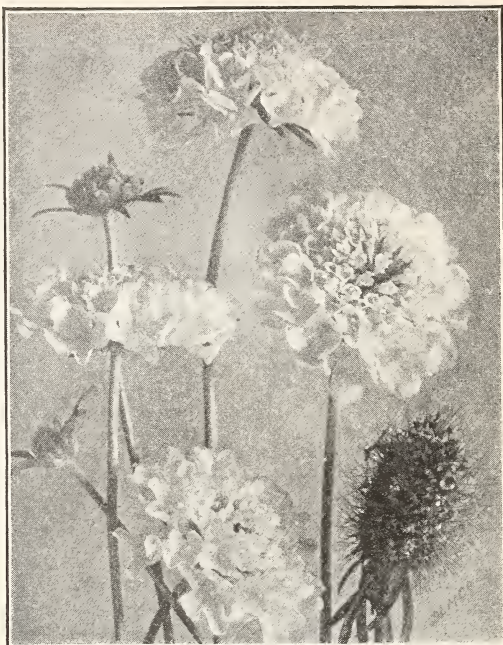
SUNFLOWER. *Helianthus*

These comprise plants of majestic growth and immense, showy flowers, suitable for shrubberies, woodlands, wild gardens and sub-tropical gardening; the dwarfier kinds, with smaller flowers, are charming when grouped in mixed flower borders. Excellent for cutting.

Purpleus, or Red Sunflower. Flowers of rich chestnut red. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

Double and Single-flowered, Mixed.
Oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

Large Russian. For field planting.
Lb. \$0.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$0.10, pkt. \$0.05



Scabiosa

SCABIOSA. Mourning Bride

Commonly known as the Pincushion Plant, owing to the queer effect of the center of the flower. The outer petals making a ruffle around the cushion filled with pins, carries out the idea. The flower stems are long and the blossoms keep well in water. The soft shades predominate.

Hardy Perennial Sorts, Mixed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.75, pkt. \$0.05

Annual Sorts, Mixed. A mixture of six of the choicest varieties. Oz. \$0.50, pkt. \$0.05



Stocks—See page 47

STOCKS. Matthiola

Stocks have good habit, fine leaves, beautiful and fragrant flowers, a long season of bloom and adaptability to many conditions of culture. They are unsurpassed for bedding, edging, pot culture and for cutting. For fine early flowers sow under glass in March or April, transplanting the seedlings when an inch high into other pots or boxes, or into fine soil spread over some discarded hotbed. In May, transfer to garden beds of deep, rich soil, setting the plants a foot apart.

Cut-and-Come-Again. Useful for outdoor bedding as well as for pots or cut flowers. They throw out numerous side branches, all bearing very double, fragrant flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.75, pkt. \$0.05

SWEET WILLIAM. Dianthus barbatus

The splendid, old-fashioned, hardy biennial, producing large heads of beautifully colored, sweet-scented flowers in abundance; easily grown, flowering the second year from seed; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Single Large-flowering, Finest Mixed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

Double-flowering, Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. .50, pkt. .05

VERBENA HYBRIDA

Verbena is one of the most popular garden annuals and lends itself willingly to many uses. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window-boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth tall plants like Lilies. The clusters of showy and often fragrant flowers are borne in constant succession from June until frost.

Mammoth Extra Large-flowered, Mixed. Cultivated from selected plants. . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.60, pkt. \$0.05

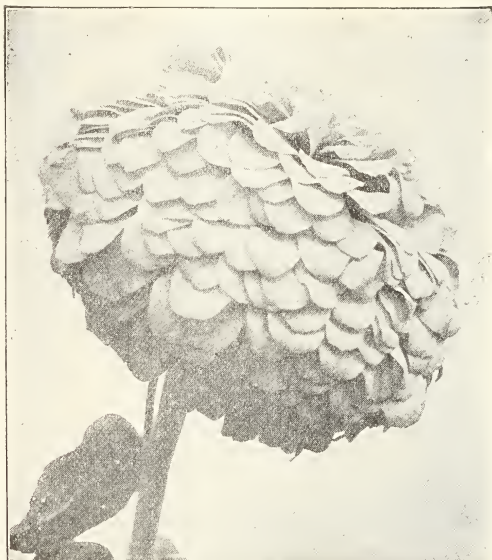
WALLFLOWER (Annual)

This annual or extra-early flowering strain, if started early in heat, will bloom the same season; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Earliest Paris Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.15, pkt. \$0.05

WILD CUCUMBER. Echinocystis lobata

This is the quickest growing climber on our list. Grows wild, self-sown, in many parts of the West. Should be sown late in the Fall or very early in the Spring. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. . . . Oz. \$0.15, pkt. \$0.05



Giant Zinnia

WILD-FLOWER GARDEN

A mixture of easily grown annuals, for the decoration of children's gardens, prairies, shrubberies, or roadside planting, etc. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$0.30, oz. \$0.10

ZINNIA. Youth and Old Age

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed, or bloom so abundantly and continuously as this hardy annual. Sow the seed in the open ground early in Spring. From July until the first hard frost Zinnias are incomparably bright; the plants grow a foot or more in height and are covered with large, double flowers. Fine for beds and borders; in fact, in any location.

Elegans. Extra large-flowered scarlet.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.30, pkt. \$0.05

Giant Zinnia. Mammoth, extra large-flowered, mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$0.25, pkt. \$0.05

Crested and Curled, Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. .25, pkt. .05



A Wild-Flower Garden

FERTILIZERS

Feed Your Plants and See Them Grow

GROUND BONE

This is for general fertilizing purposes and valuable on the lawn, meadow, or in the garden. The finer particles are immediately beneficial, the coarse keeping up the supply of plant food for a long period.

BERKSHIRE COMPLETE FERTILIZER

Use 800 to 1600 pounds per acre. Sow one-half the quantity in the drill at planting, sowing the remainder on the top of the drill when the Potatoes are beginning to break through the ground. Then harrow thoroughly. This often obviates the necessity of any hand hoeing, as it destroys the myriads of small weeds at the start and frequent use of the cultivator and horse hoe does the rest. Many growers do not entirely fill the drill at time of planting, but leave it to the harrow to level the ground.

For Onions, use 1200 to 2000 pounds per acre, harrowing in two-thirds of the quantity at the time of sowing and cultivating the balance into the ground at weeding time.

For Squashes, Melons, etc., 600 to 1000 pounds in the hill, mixing thoroughly with the soil. Keep a part of the fertilizer till the vines are up and hoe it into the hills.

This is a good thing to do with all garden vegetables.

BERKSHIRE POTATO AND VEGETABLE PHOSPHATE

Apply in the drill 800 to 1600 pounds per acre. The Potato in order to thrive and yield a maximum crop, must have its food supplied from sources that are quickly and easily assimilated and at the same time lasting. It must have its food ready to use from the time it breaks through the ground until the tops die in the Fall. If there is any break in this supply the tops may recover from the check, but the tubers will not. The soil cannot be too well prepared nor the fertilizer too thoroughly mixed with it. The Potato cannot send its roots out any great distance and utilize raw material as Corn and other gross feeders do.

It is because of our recognition of these facts that the success of the Berkshire Potato Phosphate is largely due.

While a good Corn fertilizer may not make a good Potato fertilizer, yet the converse is true and we recommend our Potato Phosphate as equal to anything on the market considering the price for both Potatoes and Corn.

PURE PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

A pure natural manure, and most nutritious for plants. Its effect is immediate and lasting. Excellent for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants (one part manure and six parts soil). Strewn over and dug into the vegetable garden, or placed directly in drills or hills, it promotes a rapid, steady growth until maturity. It makes rich, safe and quick liquid manure; one pound to 5 gallons of water can be used daily, if necessary, with safety.

BERKSHIRE AMMONIATED BONE PHOSPHATE

This is a good general fertilizer for all crops, and like the Complete, is intended to be used either alone or in connection with stable manure. The large percentage of soluble phosphoric acid which it contains in addition to the ammonia and potash makes it an especially good grain fertilizer. Like all of the Berkshire Fertilizers, its mechanical condition is good and it will work in any drill.

If used for Winter grain, drill in 200 to 400 pounds per acre. For other crops, use the same as already directed for the Complete.

BERKSHIRE GRASS SPECIAL

This fertilizer is intended for use during the Spring and Summer. Being especially rich in ammonia, and that, too, in very soluble form, its effect upon grass will be seen almost immediately both in change of color and growth. In seeding down land to grass in the Fall, we would advise an application of from 400 to 800 pounds of Berkshire Complete Fertilizer to the acre, then in the early Spring give it a top dressing of the same quantity of the Berkshire Grass Special. A light dressing applied to the lawn at intervals during the Spring and Summer, will keep it fresh and green throughout the season.

This fertilizer contains a good proportion of phosphoric acid and potash, making a well-balanced fertilizer and keeping the land always in good condition. This is essentially a foliage producing fertilizer, and aside from its value as a grass fertilizer, will be found of special value for use in the garden where it is desired to hasten the growth of the tops of foliage of any plants. This is a particularly good brand for nursery stock.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Arbo
Arsenate of Lead (Paste)
Arsenate of Lead (Dry)
Bordeaux Mixture (Paste)
Bordeaux Mixture (Dry Powder)
Bug Death
Cut Worm Food
He-Bo
Hellebore, Powdered, White
Kerosene Emulsion

Lemon Oil
Lime and Sulphur Wash
Nicotine Solution ("Black Leaf 40")
Paris Green. Strictly pure
Pyrox
"Scalecide"
Slug Shot
Sulphur
Tree Tanglefoot
Tobacco Dust

LIME (Hydrated)

Valuable for soils requiring lime and sulphate; also good on grass lands and sour soils. Quantity required, one to two tons per acre.

NITRATE OF SODA

Valuable solely for the nitrogen it contains. It is chiefly a stimulant, used in addition to other fertilizers. It is quick in action and hastens crops to maturity, being extremely soluble it is easily applied after the plants are above ground.

SALT, AGRICULTURAL

For top dressing Asparagus beds. Apply very early in Spring at the rate of 800 to 1000 pounds per acre.

SMITH'S LICE KILLING POWDER

In offering Smith's Lice Killing Powder, we present a powder that we believe to be stronger than any other preparation sold for the purpose. It is carefully compounded and contains no chemicals that will injure young chicks or the fertility of eggs, so it may be used freely about the nests of laying or setting hens without danger. Positively will kill lice on poultry, cattle and horses, ticks on sheep and fleas on dogs. Can be used on plants and bushes as a protection against bugs and lice; as an insecticide it is without a peer. A trial package will convince you.

Prices: 4-oz. package, 10c.; 1-lb. package, 25c.; 2½ lbs. 50c.; 5 lbs. \$1.00.



VEGETABLE
FLOWER
AND FIELD

SEEDS

WHEELER^{AND} COMPANY
BRIDGEPORT = CONN.